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New Optimism About Resumption Of Truce Talks

Munsan, Oct. 19.

A United Nations Command compromise offer today (Friday) touched off optimistic expectation that the stalled Kaesong cease-fire talks would get underway again soon.

It was expected at the Allied camp that the Communists would accept the United Nations plan advanced on Thursday — probably with minor face-saving revisions. The Communist reply will probably be presented at the ninth meeting of the liaison officers scheduled for 10 a.m. today at Pan Mun Jom.

The compromise plan cuts down the size of the security zone—where no hostile acts are permissible—from a radius of five to a radius of three miles around the Red truce headquarters at Kaesong. It increases the neutral zone around the Allied base at Munsan from a 3,000-yard radius to three miles. This means that a security area of about 28 square miles would ring both Munsan and Kaesong if the plan were accepted. The Reds have been holding out for 56 square miles around each town.

Observers felt the Communists would accept a compromise but would insist on an attack-free corridor, three miles wide along a 22-mile stretch of the highway between Munsan and Kaesong. There was expectation that the United Nations would accept this.

A SORE POINT

The highway is through Pan Mun Jom, which both sides have tentatively agreed should have a 1,000-yard radius security zone.

The size of the security zone was a sore point with both sides until Thursday's meeting produced the compromise Allied offer.

General Matthew B. Ridgway's Headquarters felt that a large and unwieldy security zone only offered greater chances for neutrality violations. He sought to trim them down to 3,000 yards radius.

The Reds insisted that a big neutral area be maintained at Kaesong and a like zone be drawn around Munsan with a wide attack-free corridor drawn in a rectangular block along the highway between the two camps.

After Thursday's meeting, the senior US liaison officer reported that "substantial agree-

ment" had been reached with the Reds on several disputed points. "I think we can take an optimistic view of the situation," he said.

The UN spokesman, Brigadier General William P. Nuckols, expressed "cautious optimism" and said "tangible progress definitely was made." Associated Press.

ABANDONING KUMSONG

US 8th Army HQ, Oct. 19.

Chinese Communist forces were reported abandoning Kumsong in Central Korea on Thursday before advancing American and Southern Korean troops now within sight of that battered Red base.

On the Western front, the last Chinese positions under attack fell almost without a shot to US First Cavalry Division troops after 16 days of grinding battle.

Three twin successes rounded out Gen. James A. Van Fleet's Eighth Army Autumn offensive in the West and east. A ray of glow over the seven-day attack in the center.

Allied officers considered Kumsong neutralized as a Communist base.

Associated Press correspondent Sam Summerlin flew over Kumsong, 30 miles north of Panmunjom, in a light liaison plane. He described it as a "ghost city" with no movement in its streets or around the thatched-roof houses.

Below the town a curtain of smoke from bursting artillery "rose like a sweeping forest fire." Allied troops inched forward against Reds dug-in on a smoking ridge line.

The US 8th Army command said Allied troops were less than three miles south of Kumsong. Two key points were occupied in a 1,200-yard advance—Associated Press.

Rain Of Fish From Sky

Salonika, Oct. 18.

Experts have left here for the village of Alona, in the Florina area of the Greek-Yugoslav border, to investigate peasants' stories of thousands of fish raining from the sky 60 miles from the sea.

Excited peasants near Alona say that 20 acres of land were covered with sardines and other small fish after the "supernatural" storm.—Reuter.

Request For "Missing" Woman

London, Oct. 18.

Britain has asked the Soviet Union to take urgent steps to obtain the release of Russian-born Irene Ricketts, 29, who is the wife of a British subject.

A Foreign Office spokesman said here today that Mrs. Ricketts was missing since October 16 from the British Embassy in Moscow where she worked as a typewriter operator.

She had disappeared in a taxi after going to the Bolshoi Theatre with a friend. The friend was "forcibly" restrained from entering the taxi by two or three men who drove off with Mrs. Ricketts.

Mrs. Ricketts was one of about 40 Russian girls who married British men during the war. Twenty-five of them were all allowed to join their husbands before the Russians made it illegal for Soviet citizens to marry foreigners. Five of the 15 others later obtained divorces in Russian courts.—Reuter.

WITH HER MOTHER

Moscow, Oct. 18.

Mrs. Irene Ricketts, Soviet-born wife of a Londoner, told today: "It is untrue I have disappeared."

Mrs. Ricketts, 29-year-old war bride of a Briton, who was reported in London today to have been "kidnapped" in Moscow, said that she was staying with her mother.

She said: "It is untrue I have disappeared." She claimed that she had told the British Embassy that she was not returning to her employment there as a typist.—Reuter.

ALL IS QUIET AGAIN IN SUEZ CANAL ZONE

Fayed, Canal Zone, Oct. 18.

The Ferdan Bridge was still in the hands of the British tonight. All was quiet in this area as the Army ordered Egyptian forces not to bring troops into the Suez Canal Zone and to allow only the passage of Egyptian troops in transit to the Canal, a British military spokesman said.

He added that the Egyptians would have to give the British 24 hours' notice about passage of troops across the waterway. The Egyptian Army Command in the Suez Canal Zone agreed and asked whether Egyptian troops in the area could proceed to Cairo on land.

The spokesman said British forces guarded all approaches to the Canal Zone and the situation was "absolutely quiet." He said British troops were searching trains and vehicles and passengers arriving in the area, and the Egyptian ferry service across the waterway had been suspended. He added that the Egyptians had attempted to obstruct the arrival of military equipment at Port Said and the Suez Customs House, which refused to issue or receive British stores.

"However, that seems to be clearing up," he continued.

He said troops of the 16th Parachute Brigade were continuing to arrive in the Canal Zone from Cyprus and he added: "We are not seeking trouble with the Egyptians, but should trouble come we will deal with it firmly. We must protect ourselves and our families."

It was disclosed that Sir George Erskine, British commanding officer in Egypt, told his troops: "We won't be forced out or kicked out."

Speculation increased today on the future activities of several hundred Egyptian troops stationed in the Sudan. A desperate calm hung over Khartoum despite the bloodshed north across the border. There was no outward sign of anti-British or anti-Egyptian feeling here.

The second-ranking officer in charge of Egyptian troops in the Sudan told newsmen he would "obey orders" regarding disposition of the Egyptian garrison and rejection of Egyptian claims to the Sudan. His chief, General Bishar Bey, has been in Cairo since Egypt proclaimed Farouk King of the Sudan on Monday.

The action was accompanied by abrogation of the Anglo-Sudan treaty of 1899. The Governor-General of Sudan, Sir Robert Howe, saw the Sudanese religious leader for 90 minutes last night, but there was no indication of the subjects covered.

The Governor of Khartoum Province, meanwhile, banned all public demonstrations until the end of the month. An official announcement denied rumors that the Sudanese police and troops would be disbanded.

Further evidence of Sudanese doubts about Egypt's offer of protection came from the National Front Party, whose secretary said he rejected the Egyptian plan as "not democratic" and not in line with his group's belief in self-determination.

C-IN-C APOLOGIZES

The Egyptian Minister of the Interior, Fouad Serag el Din Pasha, tonight said that British military forces evacuated Ismailia town at 6 p.m. local time.

They only remained in Campopolis Square and an Egyptian girls school which they had transformed into an armed camp, he said.

The Minister denied that the Egyptian Commander-in-Chief had apologized to the British Commander on the Ferdan bridge incident.

He said that the British still occupied the bridge.

British reinforcements for the trouble zone in Sudan were preparing today to move out of Egypt.

Standing by for immediate transfer is the First Battalion of the South Lancashire Regiment which has been on duty for the past three years in the Trieste International Zone.

Wives and children of British Servicemen in the Sudan and East Africa will be sent home next Wednesday in spite of the Egyptian crisis.

TO BE SENT BACK

Lieutenant-General Sir George Erskine announced here tonight that four hundred British wives and children of soldiers here who were waiting on the Empress of Australia from Britain tomorrow at Port Said, would be sent back to Britain on the same ship.

The Acting British Commander-in-Chief added that it had been planned that the 400 women and children should

live in the Canal zone. But now only those families which would take up official quarters under British protection would be allowed to stay in the Canal zone.

General Erskine said, "If there is fair accommodation on the ship we shall take the opportunity of getting some families home so as to reduce British military families population in the Canal zone, particularly those living outside official quarters."—United Press, Reuter and Associated Press.

A SUGGESTION

Cairo, Oct. 18.

The Secretary-General of the Arab League, Azam Pasha, suggested tonight that Britain and Egypt alone should resolve the present crisis.

"By a carefully prepared psychological declaration Britain, without the help of other Powers, can pave the way for an understanding with Egypt," Azam Pasha said.

"Britain must however realize that the Anglo-Egyptian treaty of 1936 is entirely dead and buried and cannot be revived."

He described the crisis as one of "lack of confidence and mutual trust."

Egypt wished to enter into a "treaty of alliance with Britain but only as a completely sovereign state absolutely free from any occupation forces."

"Egypt is in the same boat as Britain and indeed the other Western Powers," Azam Pasha declared. "No nation can defend herself alone today. Cooperation among the Powers is essential."

"But the Powers must recognize Egypt's unqualified national rights," Reuter.

ITALIAN OFFER

Rome, Oct. 18.

The Italian Prime Minister, Mr. Alcide de Gasperi, declared tonight that Italy would be happy if an opportunity arose for her to mediate between Britain and Egypt.

He indicated that such mediation would strive to "conciliate the national aspirations of the Middle Eastern peoples with the necessity to defend our common Mediterranean civilisation."

Mr. de Gasperi was winding up a Senate foreign affairs debate.

Many Senators had claimed during the debate that British and American lack of regard for Italy was reflected by the decision to consult countries as remote as South Africa and Australia on the setting up of a Middle Eastern command while ignoring Italy.

Mr. de Gasperi said, "Italy looks with sympathy and with profound understanding on Egypt which fulfils in the Arab and Islamic world a mission parallel to that of Italy in the Christian world."

"We feel ourselves bound to Egypt by the community of our Mediterranean interests," he continued.

"Italy follows closely the development of the situation and watches over the protection of Italian interests."

"We will be happy if an opportunity arises for mediation which would conciliate the national aspirations of the Middle Eastern peoples with the necessity of defending our common Mediterranean civilisation," he added.

Referring to the Persian oil crisis, Mr. de Gasperi assured the Senate that there was no danger of shortage of supplies for Italy, whose nationalized oil distributing company is closely linked to the Anglo-Italian Company.—Reuter.

JOSEPHINE BAKER BOYCOTTED

Colour Bar In Club

New York, Oct. 18.

Josephine Baker, internationally-known negro entertainer, claimed today she was discriminated against because of her colour by New York's swank Stork Club.

Shirley Billingsley, proprietor of the Club, could not be reached for comment.

Miss Baker said she couldn't get served Tuesday night when she went to the Club as the guest of Roger Rico, French singer star of "South Pacific."

Miss Baker said the party consisted of Roger Rico, his wife, and a friend of Miss Baker's, Miss Bessie Buchanan, also a negro. Miss Baker said she was the only one who ordered food as the others had had their dinner. She said she always waited until after her evening performance. She currently is appearing at the Roxy Theatre.

"She said she waited an hour after ordering crabs, steak and wine. 'One by one they came and said there was no crabmeat, there was no steak, there was no wine,' she said. 'Then the waiters wouldn't come near us. It was just silence.'"

Finally she said a steak "appeared," but Rico refused to stay and the party left.

Mrs. Rico, reached by telephone at her Norwalk, Connecticut, home, confirmed the incident and said she would protest to the French Consul.

"This is a terrible experience," Miss Baker said. "It is not just something you can let drop. It is un-American. It is not fair to other Americans. I am consulting with my lawyers and I'm going to do something about it—not for Josephine Baker. I'm doing it for America."—Associated Press.

IRAN ADVERTISES FOR CUSTOMERS

Teheran, Oct. 18.

The Oil Commission today drafted the text of an advertisement, for publication abroad, on the sale of crude oil and oil products.

The text of the advertisement was passed to the Foreign Office for action. It said purchasers who came forward soon would get priority and a considerable reduction in price.—United Press.

E. German Police Move In

Berlin, Oct. 18.

East German Communist police tonight occupied an American sector border district in West Berlin, police headquarters announced.

The Western police said some 200 People's Police moved into Steglitz, a West Berlin district on the border of the Soviet Zone of Germany, with the claim that it was part of the Soviet Zone.—United Press.

The Man In Command



Lieut. General Sir George Erskine, who is in command of British troops in the Canal Zone during the current crisis. General Erskine was GOC, Land Forces, Hongkong in 1946.

Persia Won't Be Present

Abstention From UN Council Vote

United Nations, New York, Oct. 18.

Persia will not be represented at tomorrow's Security Council meeting when a vote is expected on the amended British resolution calling for resumed Anglo-Persian talks.

The Deputy Prime Minister Hussein Fatemi, announced today that no member of the Persian delegation would attend tomorrow's meeting.

Hussein Fatemi said that the Persian Prime Minister, Dr. Mohammed Mossadeq, was going to Philadelphia on Monday as a guest of the city and was due to speak at the Independence Hall there. He was to go to Washington on Tuesday or Wednesday.

Asked by a reporter whether the election in Britain of a Conservative Government headed by Winston Churchill would have any effect on the Anglo-Persian oil dispute, Hussein Fatemi replied, "The twentieth century is not a century of individuals. It is the rule of societies rather than individuals. Churchill coming into power would have no effect on the fate of our nation. Our nation has decided on a special course and will go ahead with its implementation."—Reuter.

Party headquarters is convinced that the rising cost of living and the fall in value of money will alone be enough to win the election for the Conservatives.

They were unruffled today by accusations from Labour that Mr. Anthony Eden, Mr. Churchill's deputy, had displayed a misleading graph on television the other night showing rising living costs as almost a sheer precipice.

The Conservatives retaliated by charging that Mr. Herbert Morrison, the Foreign Secretary, had cheated yesterday by announcing that his political broadcast would contain an important announcement of public policy.

His references to the Egyptian crisis contained nothing that had not already been announced. Official Tory spokesman claimed, —Reuter.

Election Prospects

Socialists' Confidence Returning

London, Oct. 18.

An unexpected wave of confidence suddenly rippled through the Labour movement today as Britain's general election campaign entered its last week.

Some factors contributing to Labour's sudden cheerfulness are these:

1.—They believe that their election campaign is paying big dividends by arousing at least a vague suspicion among electors that the chances of war will be less under a Labour than a Conservative government.

2.—The strangely quiet mood of the public is now defined not as apathy—which Labour at first feared—but as "thoughtfulness."

3.—More and more Socialists are becoming convinced that the public opinion polls, though accurate before, will this time be proved wide off the mark in gauging popularity trends. This is because so many factors, such as the floating Liberal vote, remain apparently incalculable.

4.—They feel that the Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee's marathon tour of the country, with his quiet, unostentatious speeches, has brought new respect and faith in him as the nation's leader.

TORIES BUOYANT

These views are by no means shared by Mr. Winston Churchill's supporters who are buoyantly certain that the old war leader will again be Prime Minister at the end of the next week.

Tory spokesmen up and down the country have been concentrating on home affairs and leaving their 76-year-old leader to blast the Labour Government for its handling of Middle East affairs.

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COMMENT OF THE DAY

Time For Reflection

EGYPT'S challenge to the authority and presence of British forces in the Suez Canal Zone has, for the moment, been incisively met and repulsed. Mr. Morrison has categorically declared that Britain will not surrender her military rights in the Zone under the 1936 Anglo-Egyptian Treaty until Egypt agrees to a new defence pact embracing the Middle East. His policy statement has been given substance by the successful resistance by British forces stationed in the Zone to hostile intervention on the part of Egyptian troops. Moreover British reinforcements have been and are being despatched to the Suez Canal, while the British Navy announces redispotion of part of the Mediterranean fleet to deal with any situation which may arise. Britain could do no less in the light of the intimidating and inimical acts of the Egyptian Government during the past fortnight. The continued presence of British forces in the Canal Zone is morally and legally unassailable. They are there according to the terms of an agreement mutually reached in 1936. That Egypt, for no clearly stated reason, decides unilaterally to denounce that treaty and to refuse any longer to recognise its provisions cannot alter the legality of the contract nor deprive Britain of the rights and privileges conferred by the pact. Britain's insistence that the obligations of the treaty must remain effective until an alternative agreement by negotiation is reached is supported by the United States. Mr. Dean Acheson has said that the validity of Egypt's unilateral abrogation of the treaty cannot be recognised or accepted. Future developments must rest with Egypt. Abrogation of the 1936 pact and the proclaiming of King Farouk as King of the Sudan are, in themselves, empty gestures. They cannot be implemented

without the Egyptian Government taking a line of action which can only have serious results. The ability of British forces in the Canal Zone effectively to defend and protect British lives, property and rights cannot be doubted. In the economic sphere, Egypt has a great deal to lose and nothing to gain by any material campaign in support of Parliament's decision to abrogate the 1936 treaty. Studied reflection of the situation which the Egyptians have created convinces that their political leaders have either acted thoughtlessly, or have seriously underestimated the determination of the British lion not to have its tail twisted too often or too unceremoniously. This is the moment for rather more mature consideration on the part of the Egyptian Government. Whatever Egypt's aspirations they are not to be achieved by unilateral repudiation of treaties and contracts. There is, conceivably, room for revision of the Anglo-Egyptian treaty, particularly having regard to the necessity of reorganising Middle East defences. But again any revision calls for mutual agreement. The British proposals were guided by these considerations, which make them all the more reasonable and practicable. Egypt cannot honestly object to becoming an equal partner in a defence scheme which today offers the only guarantee that her territory can be secured against aggression. Moreover, by entering the alliance she can obtain the withdrawal of British forces from the Canal Zone. Clearly the Egyptian Government has still to reflect on what the country has to gain or lose by acceptance or rejection of the British offer. When the politicians can readjust their minds and ponder on the alternatives it is conceivable that Parliament will reach more moderate and practical decisions.

Plymouth

by **CHRYSLER**

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DEFENCE SYSTEM PLANNING

London, Oct. 18. The Western Big Three and Turkey have discussed their plans for a new Middle East defence system with the main Moslem nations of the region—except Persia.

Informed officials said today that Persia has been cold-shouldered—at least for the time being—because of her bitter old row with Britain.

Excited and touchy Egypt—leading member of the seven-nation Arab League—already has rejected the American-British-French-Turkish invitation to join the new defence organization as a full and equal member.

The four sponsoring nations have said they will go ahead anyway with the organization of their new defence command. It will be tied to the Atlantic Pact.

But all are pretty sure the Arab League—Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon and Yemen—will follow the Egyptian lead and refuse to join.

These countries were shown the Middle Eastern defence proposals about the same time they were sent to Cairo. None was formally invited to join, but each was given to understand it could have a place in the new set-up.

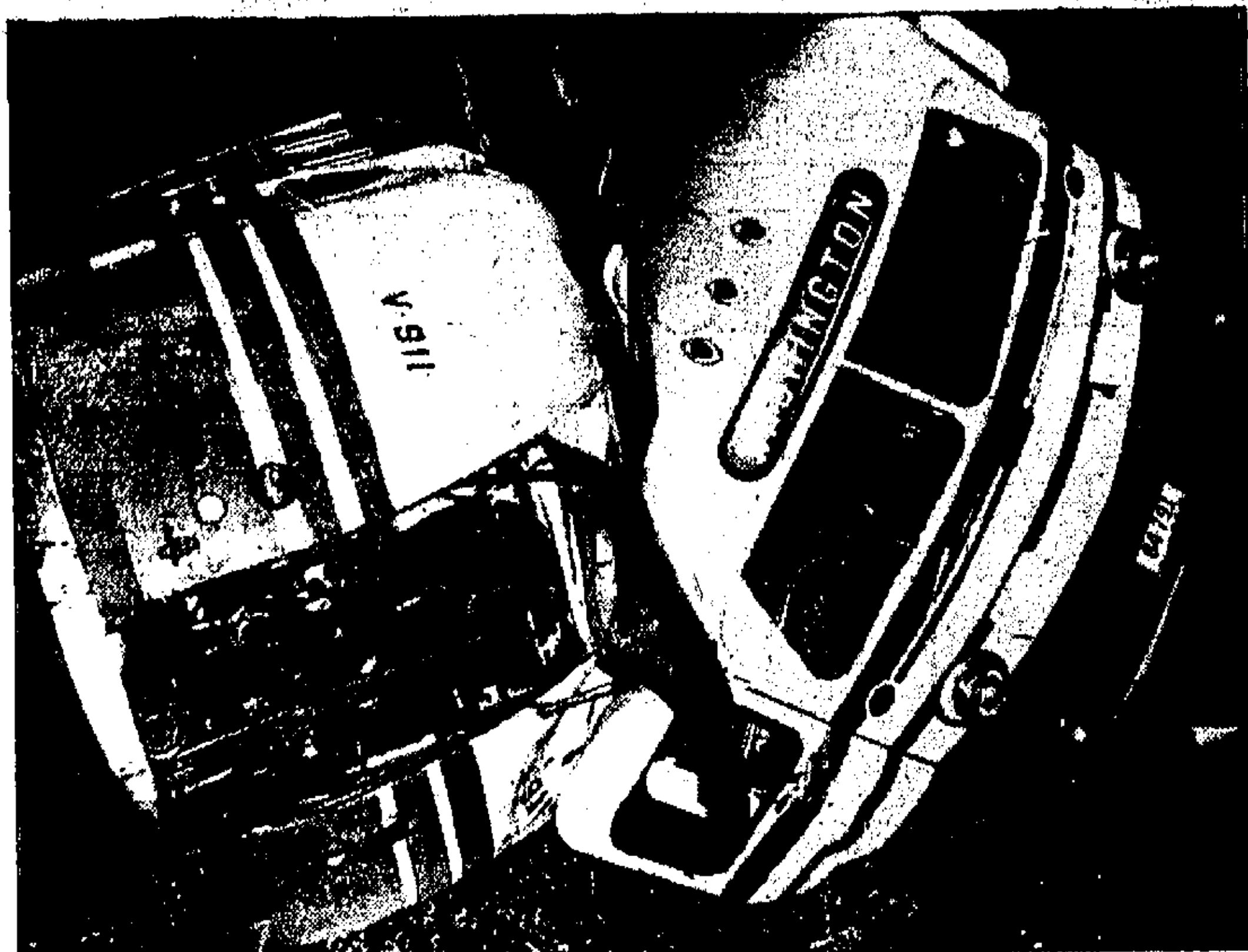
IRAQI DESIRE

The Iraqi and Jordanian Governments in particular were given that impression. Britain has defence treaties with each. The Baghdad Government already has called publicly for a revised alliance treaty. The Iraqis would like to change it in the same way as they are ready to re-write their pact with Egypt—within the larger framework of a general Middle Eastern defence arrangement.

The British explain officially that Persia has not been shown the new defence proposals yet because she is not a member of the Arab League.

But informed sources said that the row over Anglo-Iraqi pact was another important reason. They added that Britain would be unlikely to favour asking the Teheran Government to co-operate until the dispute is settled.—Associated Press.

Coach Split In Two By Collision With Tree



This heavy coach wrapped itself completely around a stout oak tree after a skid on a slippery road at Gainesville, Virginia. The bus split open almost exactly in the middle when it hit the tree. Five were killed and 21 injured in the accident.—AP Picture.

Sudan Legislative Assembly Called Back Into Session

Khartoum, Oct. 18.

The Sudan Legislative Assembly will convene on October 25 instead of November 5 because of the Anglo-Egyptian treaty crisis, it was announced here today.

The Assembly has been in recess for the summer since May 19. Members asked for an earlier resumption of their Parliament in view of Egypt's abrogation of the 1936 Anglo-Egyptian treaty and the 1899 agreement making the Sudan a Condominium jointly ruled by Britain and Egypt.

Political activity in Khartoum—already intense since Egypt's decision—increased further today when two leaders of the pro-Egyptian Ashigga Party returned to the capital from Cairo.

The two—Ismail el Azhari and Muhammad Nur el Din—head rival Ashigga groups following a split in the main party last July.

They hurried to Cairo after the Prime Minister, Mustaf el Nahas Pasha's treaty denunciation speech two weeks ago. There they announced their support of the Egyptian move.

While they have been away other major parties, the Unionists and the National Front, have been holding meetings to decide future action.

The Umma, which has consistently been opposed to the Egyptian demands for sovereignty, has declared that Egypt's renunciation of the Condominium returns sovereignty to the Sudan.

It is now working on what it has called "a practical plan to declare Sudanese sovereignty by a freely elected national body and the execution of self-determination in the shortest time."

Under this plan, so far not published in detail, the present Anglo-Sudanese Government of the Sudan would continue as the transitional administration.—Reuter.

IN TWO YEARS

London, Oct. 18. The Sudanese Constitutional Commission decided to work for full self-government in two years at a meeting in Khartoum on Monday, according to a telegram received by the Sudan Government Office here today.

The telegram said "immediate establishment of a Constituent Assembly was rejected but a decision taken that this should be the next step, with the appointment of a Constituent Assembly and the execution of self-determination in two years."

"The Umma" (anti-Egyptian) Party, in a statement the same night, declared that nullification of the Condominium returns sovereignty to the Sudan and that the Party has a practical plan to declare Sudanese sovereignty by a freely elected national body and the execution of self-determination in the shortest time, the present Government continuing as the transitional administration.

Election Battle For "Ghost Votes" In Britain

London, Oct. 18.

Labour and Conservative campaign managers are struggling for an almost untapped reservoir of General Election "ghost votes"—the sick and infirm and the thousands of old people who are known never to leave their homes from one end of the year to the other.

In the drive to squeeze out every possible vote, canvassers are calling house by house, upon people who cannot themselves go to the polls on October 25 but who have the right to vote by post.

A doctor's certificate showing physical infirmity confers this right.

The Conservatives first grasped the possibilities of this large pool of votes in the 1950 elections and were reported to have rounded up quite considerable extra support.

This time, both parties started early in the race for the tens of thousands of sick-bed votes.

Some of Britain's toughest voters also have "ghost votes." The fighting men in Korea have been told to vote by proxy. A general order to all ranks said that there would be no voting in the field because all soldiers on the 1951 voting register were expected to have nominated someone else to vote for them.

Other British troops abroad also vote by proxy. There is no electioneering and last year an Occupation Headquarters officer in Germany remarked: "A good serviceman has a firm political viewpoint but otherwise does not care about politics."

Merchant seamen, commercial travellers and actors away from home may also vote by post or proxy.

CARMELITE NUNS

But a Scottish sheriff has ruled that Carmelite nuns in an Edinburgh convent may not be treated as absent voters and must come out of their seclusion to go to the polls.

Sixteen nuns applied to vote by post on the ground of "occupation as an enclosed nun." They all voted in person in 1950 after getting special dispensation to leave the convent from the Catholic Archbishop of Edinburgh.

The sheriff held that "it would seem as if all that success in this appeal would do for the appellants would be to relieve them of the necessity of making an application to the Archbishop."

Special arrangements are made to get the votes of the rugged Scots living on barren, sea-swept islands in the Orkney and Shetland groups of the North.

THE LAST RESULT

There will be 67 polling stations on the bigger islands. People living on the remoter islands—some have only two inhabitants—will vote by post.

Then the ballot boxes will converge by land, sea and air on Kirkwall, the main centre of the Orkneys, and will be counted for the last result of the General Elections.

Steamers, motorboats and planes will collect the ballot boxes. Emergency arrangements are ready if storms interfere with normal schedules among the scattered islands.

The United Embassy has already warned Americans in Britain that they lose citizenship if they vote, on October 25.

Many Americans here have dual nationality because one parent was American and the other British, or because an American woman married a Briton.

Under the American Nationality Act of 1940 dual nationality is lost in a political election by "voluntarily" becoming a citizen of a foreign State or participating in an election or plebiscite to determine sovereignty over foreign territory.

American servicemen, mostly Air Force, in Britain have been told to stay out of political controversies. If they go to political meetings with the urge to see British democracy at work, they have orders to stay as silently and inconspicuously as possible in the background.—Reuter.

Sabre Fighter Bows To French Plane

Paris, Oct. 18.

The New French "Mystere" jet fighter, in recent tests, beat at high altitude the performance of the American Sabre jet, generally regarded as the world's best fighter, according to press reports here today.

At low altitude, the Sabre jet was better. Both the Sabre and the Mystere were piloted by American test pilots in a mock combat between the two planes near Marseilles.

In a speed test the French pilot, Captain Carpentier, in the Mystere, reached a speed of 39 mach (one mach is 1,240 kilometres per hour, the speed of sound).

Only one prototype of the Mystere now exists but the plane is shortly to be produced in series.—Reuter.

ATOMIC PROJECTS DEMAND

Washington, Oct. 18.

Maximum expansion of America's atomic weapons programme was demanded in a resolution unanimously adopted by the joint Senate-House of Representatives Atomic Energy Committee last night.

It was sponsored by Senator McMahon (Democrat), the Committee Chairman. It requests the Atomic Energy Commission and the Defence Department to supply to the Joint Committee by next January:

- 1.—Estimates of the money required to "maximise" the atomic weapons' role.
- 2.—Extent and type of new facilities estimated to be required.
- 3.—Priorities in materials and manpower involved.
- 4.—Probable impact upon other defence projects and on the national economy.
- 5.—Views of the Atomic Energy Commission and the Defence Department as to the precise atomic programme that should be carried out.—Reuter.

Danes Approve

Copenhagen, Oct. 18.

The Danish Lower House today approved by 103 votes to 22 the proposal that Turkey and Greece should be admitted into the Atlantic Pact.

The Government Coalition (Farmers and Conservative Parties) and the Social Democrats voted for the proposal and the Communists, Radicals and some of the single tax party against it.

A proposal of the single tax party that the question should be submitted to a nationwide referendum was rejected as well as a Communist motion that Denmark should leave the Atlantic Pact.—Reuter.

Arrests In Colombia

Bogota, Oct. 18.

The Conservative Colombian Government newspaper El Siglo reported yesterday the arrest of four opposition Liberal Party leaders as "suspected accomplices" of "bandits" operating in the Sumapaz area.

El Siglo said that the military Junta ordered the arrest because incriminating evidence had been given against them by captured "bandits."

Members of the Conservative and Liberal National Committees who last week concluded an agreement intended to end political violence in the country, announced that they will leave on Friday for the eastern plains on Llanos for an on-the-spot investigation of recent outbreaks there.

The situation in Llanos is believed to be serious because of frequent clashes between guerrillas and Government troops.—United Press.

NZ's Defence Budget

Auckland, Oct. 18.

Prime Minister Sidney Holland announced today a defence budget of £25,000,000, about £10,000,000 more than the previous. In addition, £6,000,000 will be placed into an emergency war account. Mr Holland estimated that New Zealand will spend more than £100,000,000 on rearmament in the next few years.—Associated Press.

New Envoy Flying To Moscow

London, Oct. 18.

Sir Alvary Gascoigne, Britain's new Ambassador to the Soviet Union, left in a Royal Air Force plane for Moscow today.

The plane will stop at Berlin tonight and will be joined by two Russian air crew for the last leg to the Russian capital.

The Ambassador was accompanied by Lady Gascoigne.

Before leaving, he said, "My wife and I are very happy to be going off to the Soviet Union. It is not the first time I have been to Russia. I spent a month in Moscow in 1930, and in 1939. I am looking forward to seeing what changes have taken place since the last 21 years."

He succeeds Sir David Kelly, who returned to Britain to finish his term of retirement from the Foreign Service.

Sir Alvary was head of the British Political Mission in Tokyo until early this year.—Reuter.

Sanctity Of Treaties

Paris, Oct. 18.

The Foreign Minister, M. Robert Schuman, speaking at the American Club here today, said that events made some international agreements seem out of date but he condemned their unilateral abrogation as on the same plane as the use of violence.

As evidence of the intention to safeguard the aspirations of French overseas territories, he quoted the preamble to the French constitution which stated that France would encourage self-government of its overseas population.

"We must be ready to take new steps, especially in Tunisia and Morocco," he said. "But we cannot accept any unilateral treaty abrogations."

The policy of France towards its overseas territories contained no hint of imperialism. He pleaded for the "little nations" at the forthcoming United Nations Assembly in Paris and praised American leadership in the world.—Reuter.

LUNA PARK THE NICKEST LITTLE THEATRE IN TOWN

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& 9.30 P.M.

Marie OBERON • Robert RYAN
in
"BERLIN EXPRESS"
An R.K.O. Picture

— TO-MORROW —
"BOMBA ON PANTHER ISLAND"

Speed-Up In Aid To Vietnam

Saigon, Oct. 18.

Expanding American production will assure larger deliveries of American military aid to French Union forces in Indo-China during the coming year, Brigadier-General Francis J. Brink said today.

The chief of the United States Military Aid Advisory Group to Indo-China told a Press conference that the aid would reach Indo-China at a faster rate. The aid programme was substantial and designed to meet French Union needs in the war against the Communist-led Vietminh.

He added, however, that the programme is not adequate to counter any future Chinese Communist invasion.

Gen. Brink and the American Minister to Indo-China, M. Donald Heath, returned yesterday from Washington where they participated in talks between American officials and General Jean de Latre de Tassigny, French Far East Commander.

Gen. Brink said that Gen. de Latre had focused attention on the Indo-China problem during his visit to Washington and specifically obtained faster delivery of a large number of military aid items.

Gen. Brink added, however, that current large deliveries in the one-year-old aid programme were planned some months ago.

NATIONAL ARMIES

He stressed that one of the most important achievements of the programme was to help form national armies in the three French-sponsored Associated States of Indo-China.

It was disclosed earlier that a shipment of US army-type Garand rifles has been delivered to the Vietnamese national army. They will also be used to arm several battalions of Cambodian and Laotian troops.

Both Gen. Brink and Mr Heath declined to reply to questions as to whether Gen. de Latre had obtained any commitment in Washington for American armed intervention in the event of a Chinese Communist invasion.

Mr Heath said such information would have to come from Washington or Gen. de Latre himself.

Mr Heath indicated that US economic aid in the next year would probably be \$23,500,000.—Associated Press.

Foreign Coins Left Behind

London, Oct. 18.

People who came from abroad to see the Festival of Britain, have gone home and left thousands of foreign coins in London.

Many Commonwealth silver coins, such as South African and Australian florins, are difficult to distinguish from British.

An official of the Royal Mint said: "People should try to avoid acquiring these coins. They are not negotiable in Britain."

"The Mint, of course, would allow the bullion value of silver coins offered in bulk."

"Money-changing bureaux might be able to help people who do find they have been given foreign coins."—London Express Service.

"Ike" To Attend Alamein Reunion

Paris, Oct. 18.

General Dwight Eisenhower, Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, will fly to London tomorrow to attend the Alamein Reunion as the guest of his deputy, Field-Marshal Viscount Montgomery.

General Eisenhower, accompanied by his wife, will spend Saturday in London and on Sunday go on to Scotland for a few days' rest at Culzean Castle, which was presented to him after World War II by the National Trust of Scotland.—Reuter.

Grassed



In a state of eye strain there is no safer nor more sure remedy than correctly fitted glasses. We have had 40 years' experience at Culzean Castle, which was presented to him after World War II by the National Trust of Scotland.—Reuter.

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Marie OBERON • Robert RYAN
in
"BERLIN EXPRESS"
An R.K.O. Picture

— TO-MORROW —
"BOMBA ON PANTHER ISLAND"

POP



CANADA TO SEND TROOPS & PLANES TO CONTINENT

Ottawa, Oct. 18.

The Defence Minister, Mr Brooke Claxton, announced in Parliament today that the Government had authorised the despatch of 12,000 Canadian troops and airmen to Europe to serve in General Eisenhower's integrated force.

The Prime Minister, Mr Louis St Laurent, said the debate on Parliamentary approval of the troops for Europe plan would open on Monday and would review not only the defence picture in Korea and Western Europe but also the general international situation.

Refugees Granted Asylum

Stockholm, Oct. 18.

Four Poles who saved the Polish trawler Helma on Oct. 9 in mid-Baltic and brought her into the Swedish naval base of Karlskrona were today granted asylum as political refugees.

The Helma's engine and part of her crew were blown away in the engine room and locked in the engine room and cabin by heavy doors and then sailed for Sweden.

They said they found no boat in the political terror in Poland.

About 50 Polish refugees have sought refuge in Sweden in the past two months.

During the crossing of Sweden, the political refugees found the crew listening in to Polish language broadcasts from Britain and America.

He made an investigation during which he was disclosed that 12 men of the crew of 46 were members of the Communist Party, who were seen on the ship.

Several of the members of the crew would have left the ship in Sweden, the two men said, but they did not believe the Swedish government would permit political refugees to leave.

Festival Hall As "Surgery"

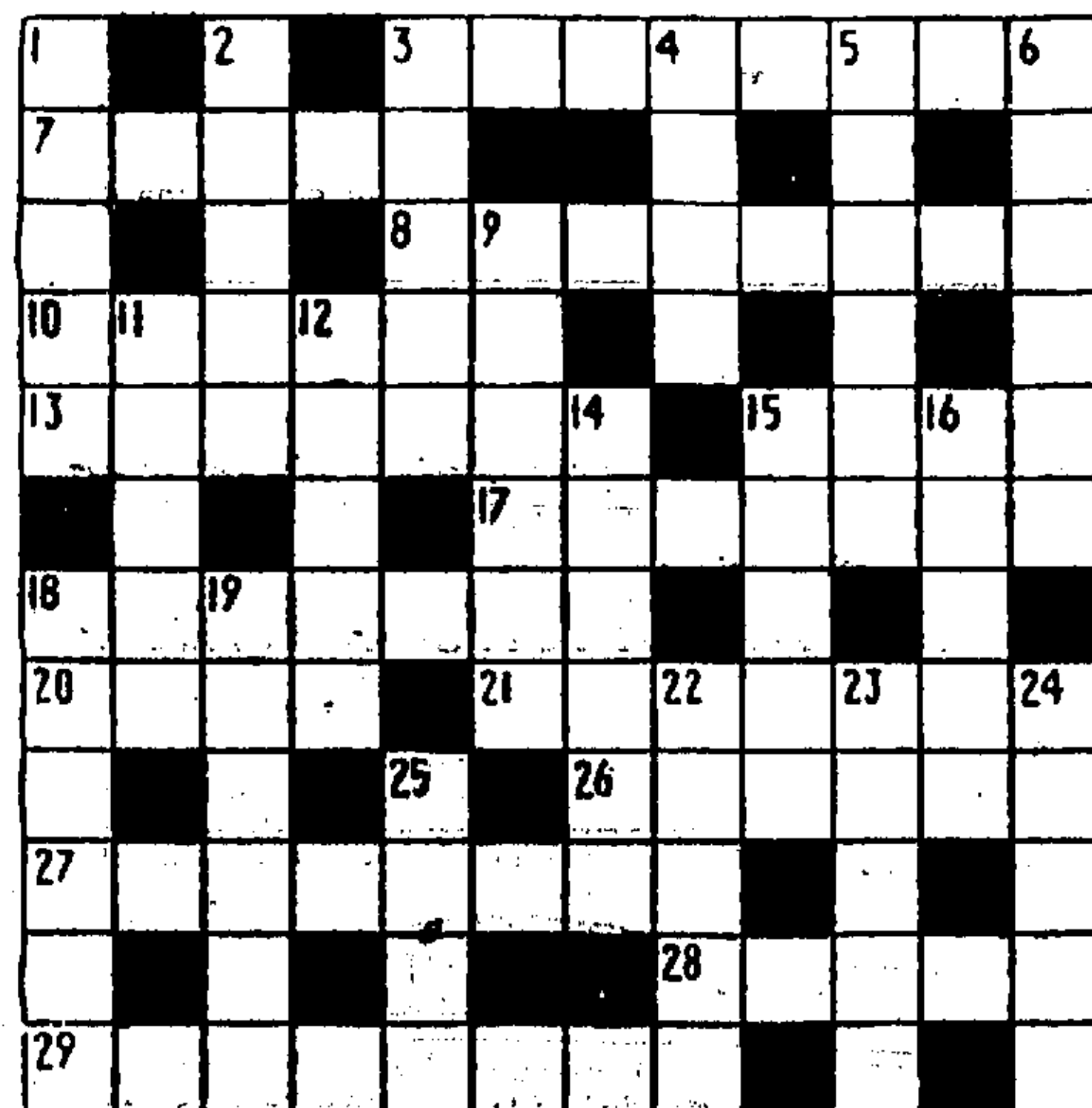
London, Oct. 18.

The Royal Festival Hall may become temporarily the world's biggest dental "surgery" in July 1952.

Experts from all over the world are to give and watch demonstrations at an international dental congress to be held there.

It is the 11th International Dental Congress, and every dentist in the United Kingdom is being invited to become an active member.—London Express Service.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

- 3 Become sluggish (8)
- 7 Own (5)
- 8 Summaries (8)
- 10 Stableman (6)
- 12 Proposition (7)
- 15 Cure (4)
- 17 Large woods (7)
- 18 Ripped (7)
- 20 Tongue (4)
- 21 Rebuked (7)
- 26 Fluster (6)
- 27 Unimportant (8)
- 28 Ant (5)
- 29 Came back (8)

DOWN

- 1 Wooden shoe (5)
- 2 Strike (5)
- 3 Guide (5)
- 4 Barbarian (4)
- 5 Hosts (6)
- 6 Supports for blackboards (6)
- 9 Promote (6)
- 11 Perpendicular (5)
- 12 Black (5)
- 14 Up to date (6)
- 15 Slave (5)
- 16 Island (5)
- 18 Bird (6)
- 19 Help (6)
- 22 Impatient (6)
- 23 Details (6)
- 24 Parties (6)
- 25 Render indistinct (4)

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD:—Across: 1 Disarm, 5 Doubt, 8 Eager, 9 Lacerate, 10 Fault, 11 Mimic, 12 Class, 13 Series, 14 Secret, 20 Scene, 23 Lead, 24 Grouse, 25 Stout, 26 Soused, 27 Rider, 28 Treaty, 29 Sailed. Down: 1 Dugout, 2 Building, 3 Reveal, 4 Machine, 5 Dainty, 6 Oracle, 7 Bull, 8 Aged, 9 Sublimed, 10 Escorted, 11 Bazaar, 12 Measure, 13 Canoe, 14 Tidy.

Swami's Election Manifesto—Homes For Aged Cows



Swami Karpatriji, founder of the Ram Rajya Party of India, opens his election campaign with a Press conference in New Delhi at which he demanded a ban on the slaughter of cattle and proposed homes for aged and decrepit cows. The Party, most conservative of those taking part in the coming general election, has a huge following among the Hindus of the country, to whom the cow is a sacred animal. — AP Picture.

Nehru Vs. The Rest In Indian Election

New Delhi, Oct. 18.

The election battle in India is simplifying into a contest of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru versus The Rest. Although he has always been a predominant figure in Congress since his assumption of the party presidency, Pandit Nehru has become paramount.

Indians in general tend to be more susceptible to personalities than to propaganda and this tendency will be accentuated by the elections.

Ideologically, Congress differs little from some of the Opposition parties so that personalities will be increasingly important.

In view of this, most Congress leaders will readily admit that Pandit Nehru is today the party's greatest single asset.

With him or their side, Congress is almost certain of an easy victory at the polls. With Pandit Nehru neutral, or in another party, almost anything might happen.

For with Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel off the stage, the 62-year-old Prime Minister, white-haired, yet youthful and erect, remains the only giant of the struggle for independence.

He is the only man in India who, whenever and wherever he speaks, can immediately draw a crowd of 100,000.

His portrait figures in school books among the national heroes. Leaders of religious minorities, such as the Moslems and Christians, advise their followers to cling to Congress largely because of Pandit Nehru's personality and his firm stand against any kind of communalism or intolerance.

FULLY TRUSTED
He is capable—and he is fully conscious of this—of inspiring absolute trust in the most heterogeneous crowds and in the most recalcitrant individuals.

Popular enthusiasm is manifested in spontaneous manner. When a microphone failure prevented Pandit Nehru from addressing a public meeting at Darbhanga in North Bihar earlier this year, a disappointed and infuriated crowd smashed the seating and wrecked the platform.

He has a fund of good humour, particularly noticeable in his dealings with Parliament and the Press, and only occasionally marred by a certain testiness or petulance when he is crossed on a matter in which he feels certain he is right.

In a self-questioning mood, on the other hand, he becomes deeply self-critical, so that many of his speeches become soliloquies rather than state-ments, discursive rather than dogmatic.

Perhaps his greatest quality is a courage and directness which cuts through all red tape. Typical of this was an incident at the flag-hoisting ceremony on Independence Day this year, when a hitch in arrangements caused a crowd to start flowing down the narrow steps from the ramparts of New Delhi's Red Fort, blocking the Prime Minister's way.

UNDOUBTED INTEGRITY
Impatient at the delay and indignity of queuing in single file, Pandit Nehru without hesitation, slipped under the ropes and followed by two anxious aides, ran down a steep brick ramp by passing the crowd to arrive safely, with a broad and triumphant grin, at the bottom.

Perhaps the most important of all, at a time when charges of corruption are being freely levelled against members of Congress, Pandit Nehru is one of the few public men in India whose integrity is never questioned even in private, and even by his enemies.

Defence Plans By Spain And Portugal

Madrid, Oct. 18.

Portugal's Navy Minister, Comandante Americo Tomas, arrived today at El Ferrol, Spain's most important naval base, for what was described as a private visit.

He will spend several days visiting principal naval establishments in the area, which is strategically important for the naval defence of the Iberian peninsula.

Observers here consider the visit important because Spain and Portugal are trying so far as possible to co-ordinate their defence measures.—Reuter.

Senate Passes Aid Measure

Washington, Oct. 18.

The Senate today approved by 57-13 the appropriation of \$7,208,401,000 for overall foreign military, economic and technical assistance to the free world.

Final action came after the Senate had approved by vote 57-13 the House-approved figure by approximately five per cent and added an item of \$100,000,000 for military and economic assistance to Spain.

The action sends the bill to a conference committee composed of members of both Houses who will work out a compromise between the two versions.

The Washington Post said that the recommendation to allocate \$100 million to Spain is a piece of mischief which can only cause wonder whether the United States considers Spain more important than the rest of the world.

The Committee also cut \$374 million from the amount that Congress authorised for the foreign aid programme, and the Post commented that this "will be construed as lack of confidence in General Eisenhower for it most assuredly will undermine military effectiveness in Europe."

It appealed to the Senate itself to "see the damage that this Franco first move would cause." — United Press and Reuter.

Pension For Begum

Karachi, Oct. 18.

The Pakistan Government has granted a life pension of 2,000 rupees (about £200) a month to the Begum Liaquat Ali Khan, widow of the Premier, who was assassinated on Tuesday. Their two sons will get 500 rupees (about £50) each a month up to the age of 25.—Associated Press.

FLYING TO A NEW PRISON

Ottawa, Oct. 18.

The former Nazi general, Kurt Meyer, has been released from prison in Canada and is being flown to a British military prison in Germany. It was reported here tonight.

The Canadian Press news agency said that an official announcement was expected by the Canadian Defence Minister, Mr Brooke Claxton, but not before Meyer is in Germany or on the way there.

Meyer, a Major-General, was a divisional commander in the S. S.

He was indicted at Aurich in October, 1945, for war crimes involving the shooting of 48 Canadian prisoners of war in the Caen area of France during the battle of Normandy in June, 1944.

He was found guilty on three of five counts in December, 1945, and sentenced to be shot. He appealed against this death sentence but the appeal was not allowed. Later, however, his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment and he was sent to Canada.

The Canadian Press said that Meyer, who is 42, left Dorchester Prison this morning and would continue to serve his sentence in a prison where there were other German war criminals.

While in prison in Canada, Meyer has been described as a model prisoner who hoped for early release.—Reuter.

Philip Jessup Turned Down

Washington, Oct. 18.

The Senate Foreign Relations Sub-Committee has voted three to two to disapprove the controversial appointment of Ambassador-at-Large Philip C. Jessup to be delegate to the United Nations.

The group approved unanimously the other nine nominees including Mrs Franklin Roosevelt and Mr Warren Austin, chief United States delegate to the United Nations.

Sponsors Guy Gillett, H. Alexander Smith and Owen Brewster voted against Dr Jessup.

Chairman John Sparkman and Senator J. William Fulbright voted for the diplomat.

Mr Sparkman said that he would ask for an immediate session of the full Foreign Relations Committee to vote on the nominations.

The delegates were all appointed to serve in the General Assembly meeting in Paris this autumn.—United Press.

KING'S MAJESTIC

★ SHOWING TO-DAY ★

AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.

AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.



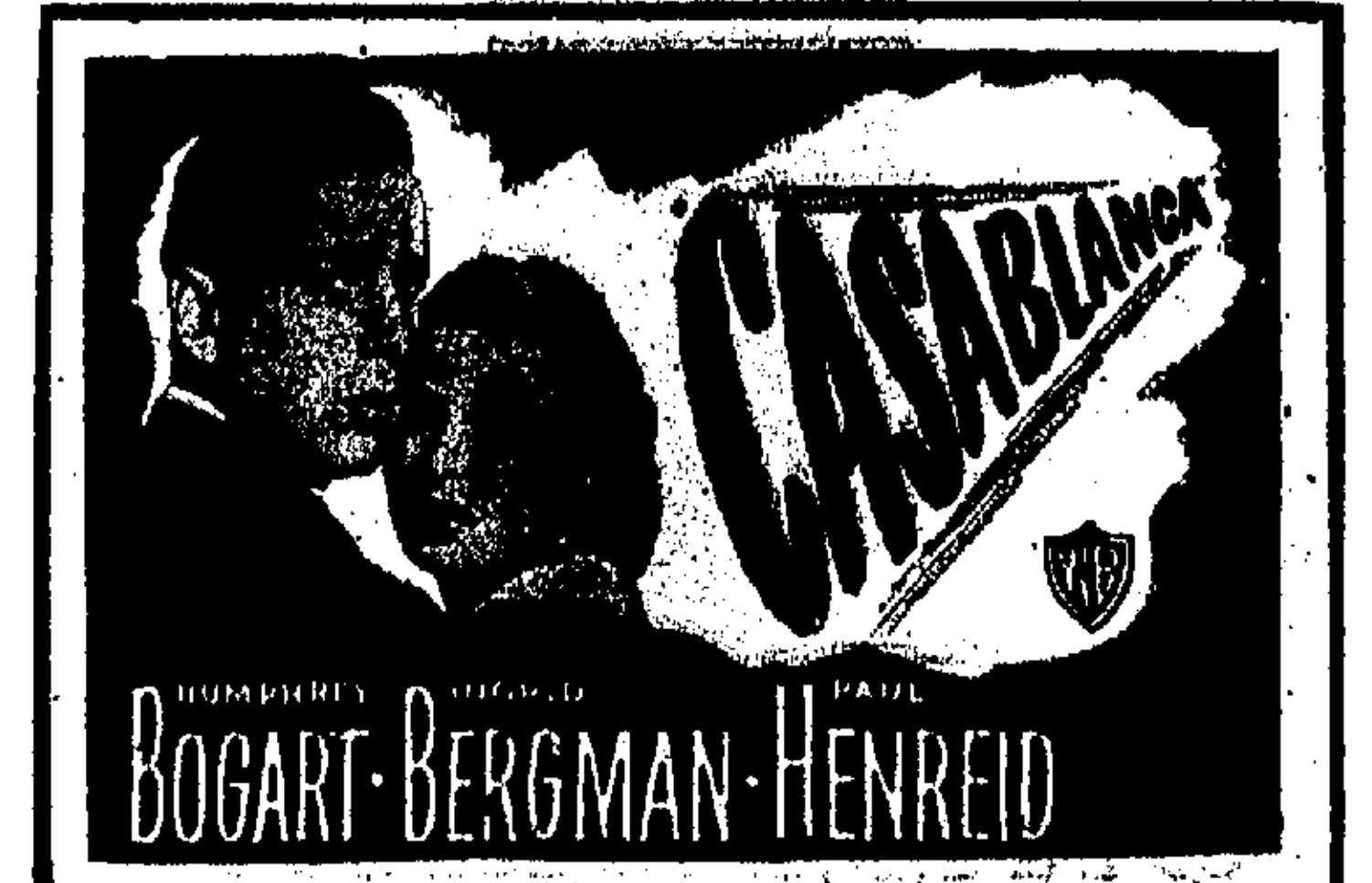
EXTRA PERFORMANCE ON SUNDAY

KING'S

SHOWING TO-DAY

QUEEN'S ALHAMBRA

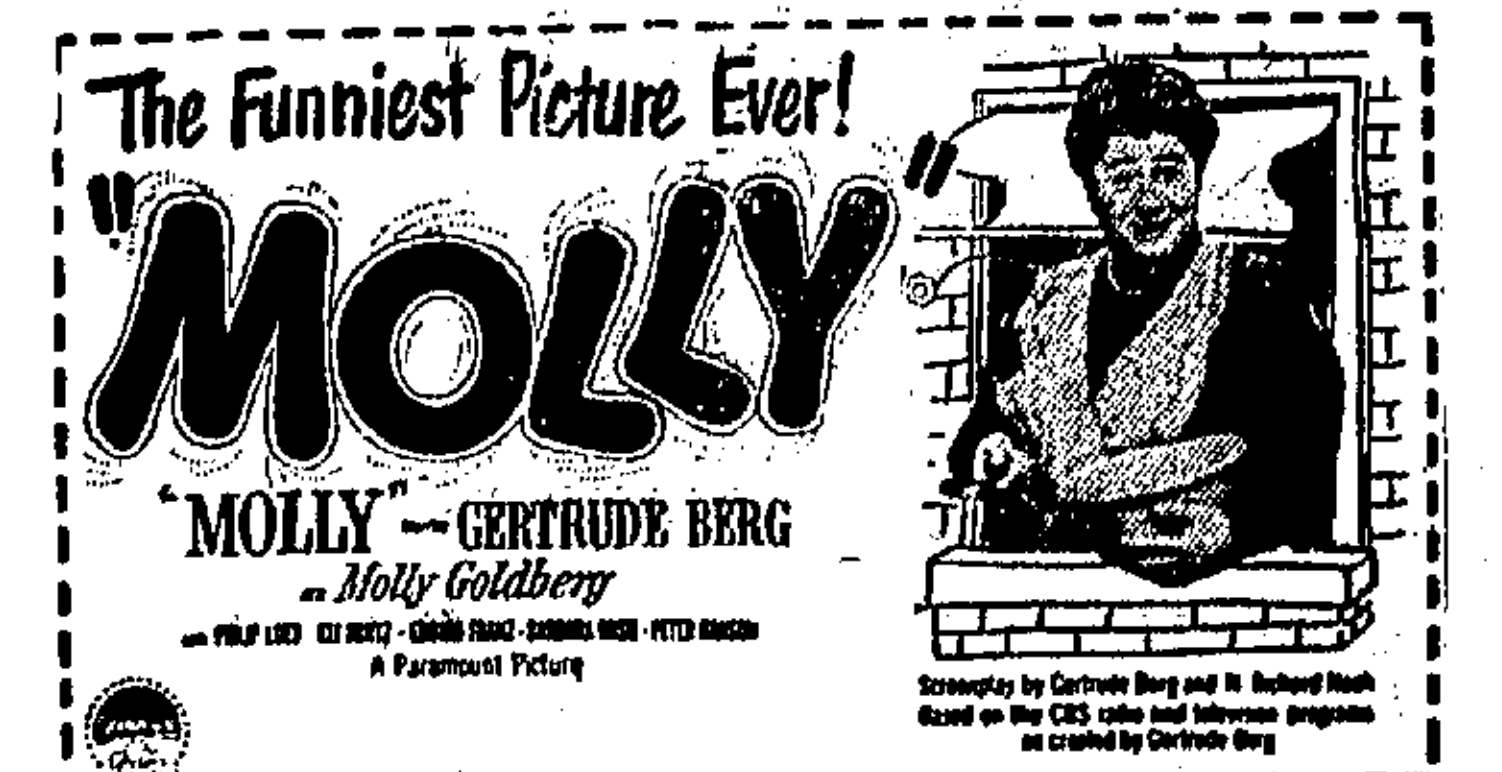
AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.



LEE Liberty

DAILY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

★ SHOWING TO-DAY ★

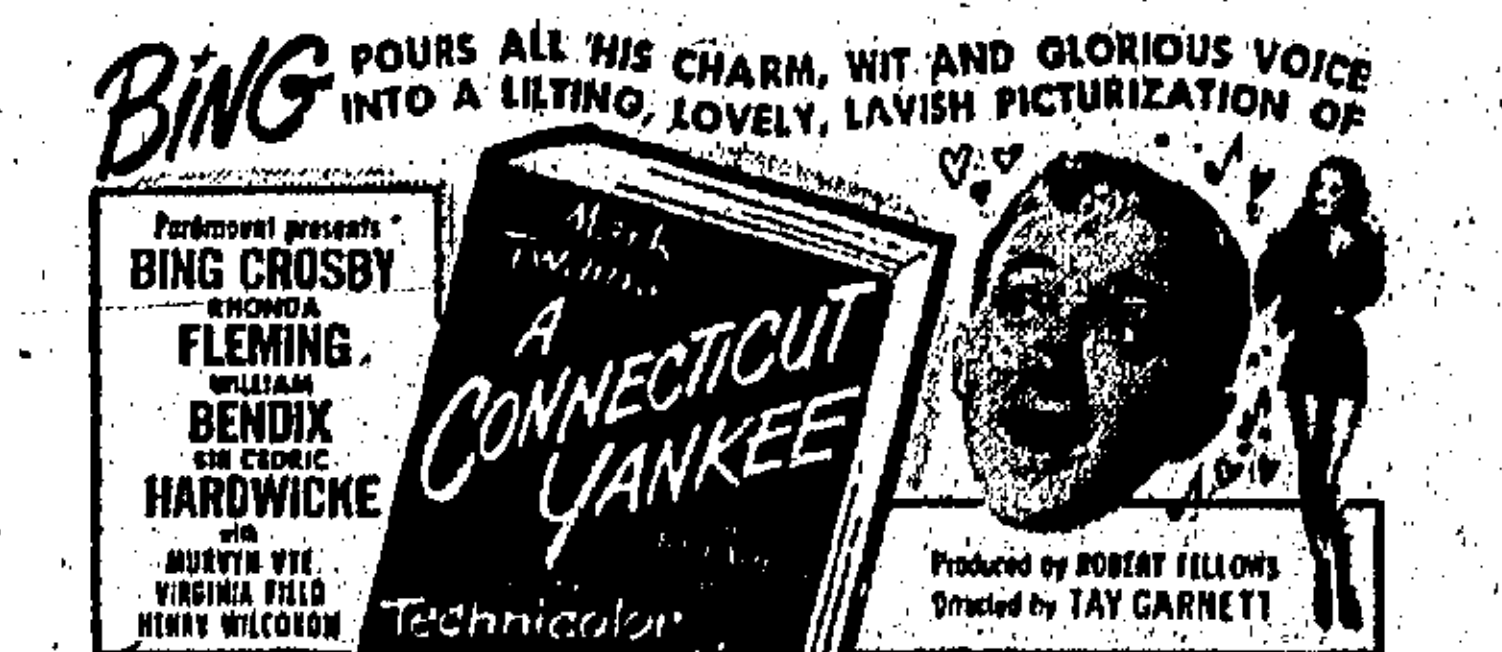


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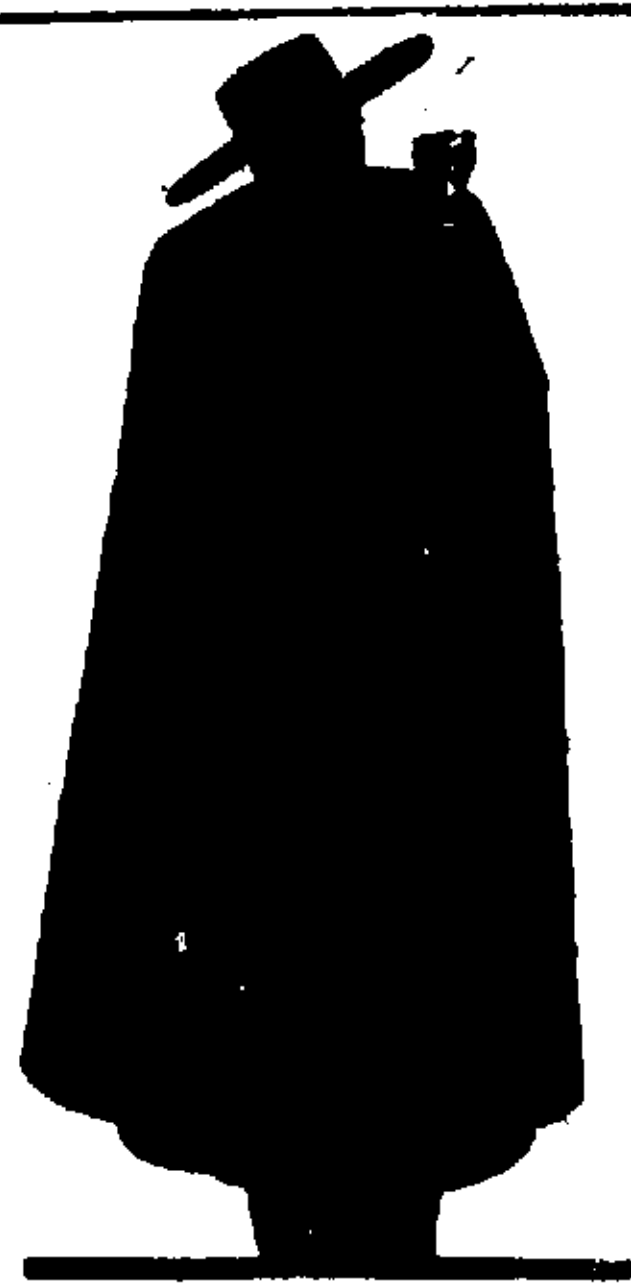
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"WINGS OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST TRAVEL SYSTEM"

Curiosity does kill the CAT —and cats really have NINE LIVES

THE most petted, pampered, and probably the most prolific pet in the world is the common cat.

For 30 centuries the animal has been fed, bred, watched, drawn, written about and now even psycho-analysed and yet

Professor F. E. Zeuner, of London, says it's still half-wild. Professor Hans von Henting, of Berlin, says it's super-intelligent. Dr. C. N. Winslow, of Brooklyn College, says it's wildly neurotic.

STILL THEY LIVE

What is known about them? In the first place they are probably the most hardy creatures in the world and can truthfully be said to have nine lives.

Cats have been trapped in burning brick-kilns for a day and a half and have lived. Others have survived floods, fires, earthquakes, and bombing raids.

They are probably colour blind. They cannot distinguish one musical note from another and, unlike a dog, they can't recognise differences in facial expression.

A smile or a frown is just the same to a cat. (Try it.) Nor can they see in the dark, though they can see much better than human beings in a dim or faint light.

Actually they "feel" their way about at night with their sensitive whiskers. A whiskerless cat is like a partly blind man.

DIPSOMANIACS

The recognised cat's urp is milk, but a feline form of dipsomania has been observed among those which developed an almost insatiable taste for beer, rum, or whisky.

Unfortunately, curiosity in a cat is usually outstanding, and they can be attracted by unusual noises like clicks, scratching sounds, and the rustle of paper.

This device is used by cat thieves who start to operate in the big cities when the evenings draw in. Cat skins are used as the basis of many furs and the carcasses resemble rabbit.

John Pomfret

WINSTON CHURCHILL'S WAR MEMOIRS

"CLOSING THE RING" - CHAPTER 11

ITALY PLUNGED INTO CIVIL WAR HORRORS

MUSSOLINI'S bid for a Fascist revival plunged Italy into the horrors of civil war. In the weeks following the September armistice officers and men of the Italian Army stationed in German-occupied Northern Italy and patriots from the towns and countryside began to form Partisan units and to operate against the Germans and against their compatriots who still adhered to the Duce.

Not the least of their achievements was the success and support given to our prisoners of war trapped by the armistice in camps in northern Italy. Out of about 80,000 of these men, little knowledge of the language or geography of the country, at least 10,000, mostly succoured by the local population with civilian clothes, were guided to safety, thanks to the risks taken by members of the Italian Resistance, and the simple people of the countryside.

The Italian surrender caught their armies in the Balkans completely unawares and many troops were trapped in desperate positions between local guerrilla forces and the vengeful Germans. There were savage reprisals. In the Balkans and Aegean, the Italian armies lost nearly 40,000 men, after the armistice of Sept. 8, not including those who died in deportation camps.

Critical nature of battle

I WAS sure that King Victor Emmanuel and Badoglio would be able to do more for what had now become the common cause than any Italian Government formed from the exiles or opponents of the Fascist regime. The surrender of the Italian Fleet was solid proof of their authority. On the other hand, there were the usual arguments

against having anything to do with those who had worked with or helped Mussolini, and immediately there grew an endless series of intrigues among the six or seven Leftist parties in Rome to get rid of the King and Badoglio and take the power themselves.

Considering the critical nature of the battle and the supreme importance of getting Italy to fight with a good heart on our side, I resisted these movements whenever they came to my notice. In this I was supported by the Russian maxim, "You may always walk with the Devil till you get to the end of the bridge."

Broad-based coalition

AFTER considering proposals from Macmillan at Algiers and from Gen. Eisenhower, I telegraphed to the President asking for his comments.

Prime Minister to President Roosevelt, 21 Sept., '43.

I and my colleagues in the War Cabinet have come to the following conclusions. It is vital to build up the authority of the King and the Brindisi administration as a Government and have unity of command throughout Italy.

Despite Badoglio's broadcast tonight we still feel it is essential that the King should go to the microphone at Bari, tell the Italian people he is there, and proclaim that Badoglio is carrying on the legitimate Government of Italy under his authority. This is needed not for the Italian people, but for the Italian representatives and garrisons abroad.

The King and Badoglio should be told that they must build up the broad-based anti-Fascist coalition Government possible. Any healthy elements that can deliver some goods should be rallied in this crisis. These points should be made plain in the King's broadcast. It would be very useful if Count Storza and the Professors who claim to represent the six parties were

willing to join in the common effort. It must, however, be clearly understood that none of these provisional arrangements, dictated by war needs, will stand in the way of the free choice by the Italian people of the form of democratic government which they prefer.

The question of giving the Government an Allied status does not come into our immediate programme. Cobelligerency is good enough. On this footing we should work for the gradual conversion of Italy into an effective national force against Germany, but, as we have said, she must work her passage. Useful service against the enemy will be recognised by us in the adjustment and working of the armistice terms.

Badoglio should be free to declare war on Germany, and by so doing he would at once become, though not an ally, a co-belligerent.

Badoglio can be told that it is no part of our plan to install Allied military government everywhere. If he will co-operate we are ready to hand over territory to his Government as quickly as it is free from the enemy. This offer applies to the historic mainland of Italy, Sicily, and Sardinia. The dealings of the United Nations with the Italian Government in territories which they are allowed to administer will be carried out through a Control Commission. It would make it much easier for us all if the full instrument of surrender, even though somewhat superseded, could now be signed.

Instructions to Eisenhower

THIS crossed the following telegram from the President: I will send the following message to Gen. Eisenhower immediately upon your concurrence:

In view of the existing situation in Italy the earliest practicable action is important.

1. You will withhold long-term armistice provisions pending further instructions.
2. On the basis of military necessity, you are empowered to make recommendations from time to time to lighten the provisions of the military armistice in order to enable the Italians, within the limit of their capacities, to wage war against Germany.
3. On condition that it declares Government of Italy should be permitted, subject to the provisions of paragraph 4 hereunder, to carry on as the Government of Italy, and as such should be treated as a co-belligerent in the war against Germany; such relationship to be based on the clear understanding that it is not in any way to prejudice the untrammelled right of the people of Italy to decide on the form of government they will eventually have.

that no final form of government of Italy will be decided upon until the Germans are evicted from Italian territory.

4. The Allied Military Government and the appropriate functions contemplated for the Armistice Control Commission will be merged as mission will be practicable into an Allied Commission under the Allied Commander-in-Chief, which shall be empowered to furnish guidance and instructions from time to time to the Badoglio Government on military, political, and administrative matters.

5. You will encourage in all practicable ways the vigorous use, under your direction, of the Italian armed forces against Germany.

Our two messages did not seem to me to conflict on any important point except the question of withholding the long terms of surrender. On this I deferred to the President, and we agreed that his telegram should be sent to Gen. Eisenhower as a directive from both of us.

Explanation to Stalin

I EXPLAINED the situation and our policy to Stalin. He replied as follows: Premier Stalin to Premier Churchill, 23 Sept., '43.

I agree with your proposal concerning the appeal by radio of the Italian King to the Italian people; but I consider it entirely necessary that in the appeal of the King it should be clearly stated that Italy,

which capitulated to Great Britain, the United States, and the Soviet Union, will fight against Germany together with Great Britain, the United States, and the Soviet Union.

I also agree with your proposal about the necessity of signing comprehensive armistice terms. In regard to your reservation that certain of these terms cannot be put into force at the present moment, I understand this reservation only in the sense that these terms cannot be realised now on the territory which so far is held by the Germans. In any case, I should like to receive confirmation or the necessary explanation from you on that point.

I asked the President what he thought of this, and said that I considered that the longer terms of surrender might well be dealt with by the Armistice Commission which we were setting up in Italy. I later sent him the following: Former Naval Person to President Roosevelt, 24 Sept., '43.

Macmillan now tells me that he is confident that Badoglio's signature can be obtained to the whole set of terms within the next few days, and that the longer we leave it the more haggard there will be. It may be some time before the new Commission can give their views, and I should myself feel happier if we clinched the matter now.

President Roosevelt to Prime Minister, 25 Sept., '43.

I go along with your thought about the long set of terms if signature can be obtained quickly, and I am so advising Eisenhower.

Astonishment at broadcast

OTHER political complications occurred. Prime Minister to Mr Macmillan (Algiers), 25 Sept., '43.

Astonishment was caused here at a broadcast from the Bari radio in the name of "the King of Italy and Albania and Emperor of Ethiopia." I need scarcely say that any repetition of follies like that will bring our whole policy into discredit here. How would the King like to be sent back to his Empire in Ethiopia to be crowned?

On Sept. 28 Marshal Badoglio left Brindisi in an Italian cruiser bound for Malta to sign the long term surrender. He was received with ceremony on board the battleship Nelson by Gen. Eisenhower, and his Chief of Staff, Gen. Bedell Smith, Lord Gort and Gen. Alexander. After the signatures had been appended, Badoglio had a short discussion with Gen. Eisenhower about declaring war on Germany, which the Italian Marshal wished to do. The day ended with a visit to the units of the Italian Fleet anchored in Malta Harbour.

Declaration of war

Former Naval Person to President Roosevelt, 4 Oct., '43.

Now that U.J. [Uncle Joe, i.e. Stalin] has come in with us about the Italian declaration it appears of the highest importance to compel the King (Contd. on Page 7 Col. 2)

The situation was at first bewildering for our troops on the spot. The Italians had been their enemies for more than three years. By joining the United Nations they had in the space of a few weeks acquired a new status, and some of them assumed a new attitude. Requisitioning was no longer possible. Accommodation was refused to British troops, and food refused to officers without Italian ration cards. British military currency was treated with suspicion.

Much of this was the growing pains of the new regime in Italy, and was presently rectified by high authority, but some Italian civilians were ready to take the fullest advantage of the changes which had occurred. The President and Gen. Eisenhower felt that a public declaration was needed in order to explain "co-belligerent" status to them, and indeed to the world. I welcomed this. The text of the declaration which I drafted was approved by both the President and Stalin.

Sforza enters picture

COUNT Sforza now entered the Italian scene. Before the Fascist revolution he had been Foreign Minister and Ambassador in Paris. During Mussolini's regime he had been an exile. He had become an outstanding figure among Italians in America. He had declared himself in favour of bringing Italy into the war on the side of the Allies and had in a letter which he had recently written to a high State Department official expressed his willingness to work with Badoglio. As the situation sharpened he saw his opportunity to gain the chief power in Italy, and was convinced of his right to it.

I had a long conversation with Count Sforza on his way through London, and believed we had reached an agreement whereby he was to work loyally with the King and Badoglio until we were in a position, following on the capture of Rome at the earliest moment, to form a broad-based non-Fascist Government. I thus steadily held to our charted course. We intended to sustain the monarchy until the liberation of Italy, to bring an Italian Government in on our side in the struggle against Germany, to strengthen that Government by adding representative and to resist elements, and to associate the Russians with our immediate arrangements in regard to Italian affairs.

Declaration of war

Former Naval Person to President Roosevelt, 4 Oct., '43.

Now that U.J. [Uncle Joe, i.e. Stalin] has come in with us about the Italian declaration it appears of the highest importance to compel the King (Contd. on Page 7 Col. 2)

The Suez was good news when Dizzy ran the show

by **FRANK OWEN**



ON a November morning, 1875, an enterprising journalist named Frederick Greenwood, editor of the Pall Mall Gazette, called at the Foreign Office and told them that the Khedive of Egypt was going to sell his shares in the Suez Canal to a French syndicate.

The Canal had been dug six years earlier by the French engineer Ferdinand de Lesseps, with French money.

The Khedive got half the shares of the company. The Canal operated at a loss, and de Lesseps put up the tonnage dues.

This greatly incensed the British, who owned four-fifths of the seaborne traffic.

A first-class international row was blowing up, with the hard-up Khedive (he wanted £4,000,000 by the end of the month) already signing an agreement to mortgage his interests to the Frenchmen.

Victor

DISRAELI was Prime Minister. He determined to buy those shares for Britain. "Scarcely breathing-time to do it," he told Queen Victoria. "But the thing must be done."

Ten days after Mr. Greenwood's tip to the Foreign Office the British contract was signed. But how to lay hands on the necessary cash? The consent of Parliament was needed, and Parliament was not sitting.

Disraeli had to overcome cabinet opposition in his own Cabinet. He succeeded.

His messenger hurried away to Lord de Rothschild's house, and told him that the Prime Minister wanted £4,000,000 by the next day.

The Bankers' Board gladly parted a cheque, and so it

"What's your security?" he inquired.

"The British Government."

"You shall have it."

That is how Britain got to the shores of Suez. France was annoyed and angry. Mr Gladstone furiously denounced the whole affair.

But the Queen was in ecstasy when she received Disraeli's letter. "It is just settled: you have it, Madam."

The story is told in a fascinating new Life of fabulous "Dizzy," written by Hesketh Pearson.

Three years later, 1878, the Russians were pressing down through the Balkans to Constantinople and the Dardanelles, the other Eastern gate of the Mediterranean. The Turks provided the excuse for the cruel and corrupt Government of the Porte had horrified all civilised opinion by its terrible torture and massacre of its Bulgarian subjects.

Forecaster

BIG Brother Russia posed as the champion of these oppressed Christian Slavs, and Mr Gladstone shook all Britain with his thunder against the Un-speakable Turk. Almost everyone overlooked what the Russians had meantime done to the Poles.

Almost everyone except Disraeli. He feared their advance towards India.

He ordered the British Fleet to the Straits, where the Russians were hourly expected, and prepared to occupy the shores with an expeditionary

force. All the Empire sang:—"We don't want to fight, but, by Jingo if we do,

We've got the ships, we've got the men, we've got the money too.

We've fought the Bear before, and while Britons shall be true,

The Rooshians shall not have Constantinople."

Disraeli said: "We have to maintain the Empire and secure peace. If we are bold and determined, we shall do both."

The Russians decided to climb down. Disraeli made a treaty with Turkey whereby Britain occupied Cyprus to check any further Muscovite march in that direction.

He further agreed on a frontier for Turkey in Asia Minor which would give her a favourable defensive line if the Russians should start shoving towards India via the Middle East. Then Disraeli went off to Germany to meet the Russians in conference. He was suffering from chronic gout and asthma, but he took every trick in the game at the Congress of Berlin.

Flatterer

HE returned to England bringing, as he fairly claimed, "Peace with Honour."

Up to the last moment, of course, he was branded as a "warmonger."

Was that where we came in? Dizzy loved both Love and Power. He was devoted to his wife, who was much older than he, who said ridiculous things, who cherished him, and kept every letter he ever wrote her and every lock of his hair, which she bartered every fortnight.

He delighted in the company of all women, from whom he said he learned much more than from men, "but they are harder to manage." He flattered the Queen outrageously, but he had both a real affection and an admiration for her.

He said many cruel things and professed to regard politics as a senseless trade. But he was a splendid kind, loyal, and lovable.

Caster...a fine sugar of superfine quality

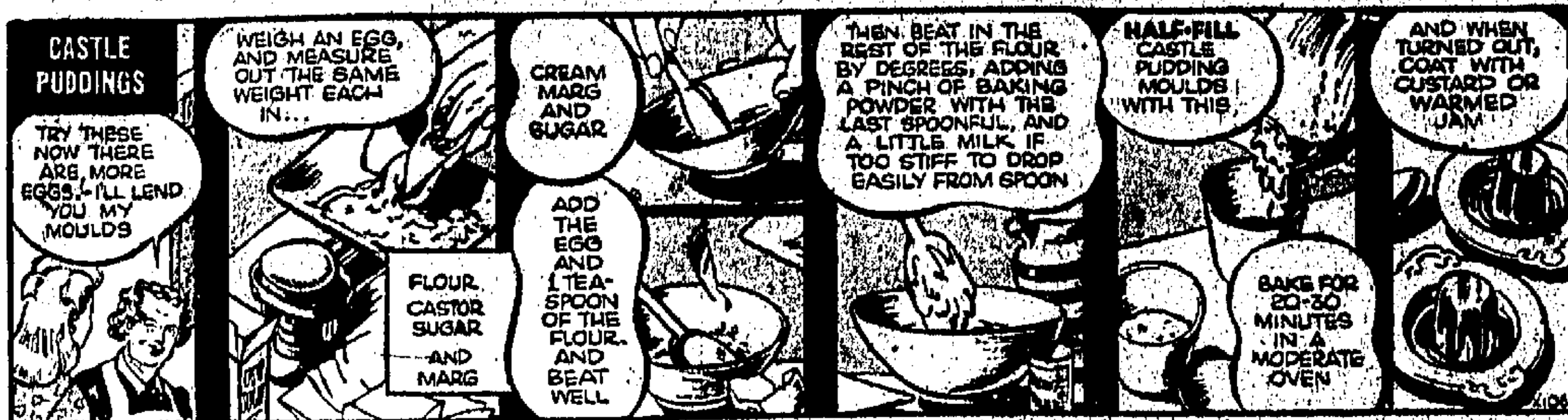
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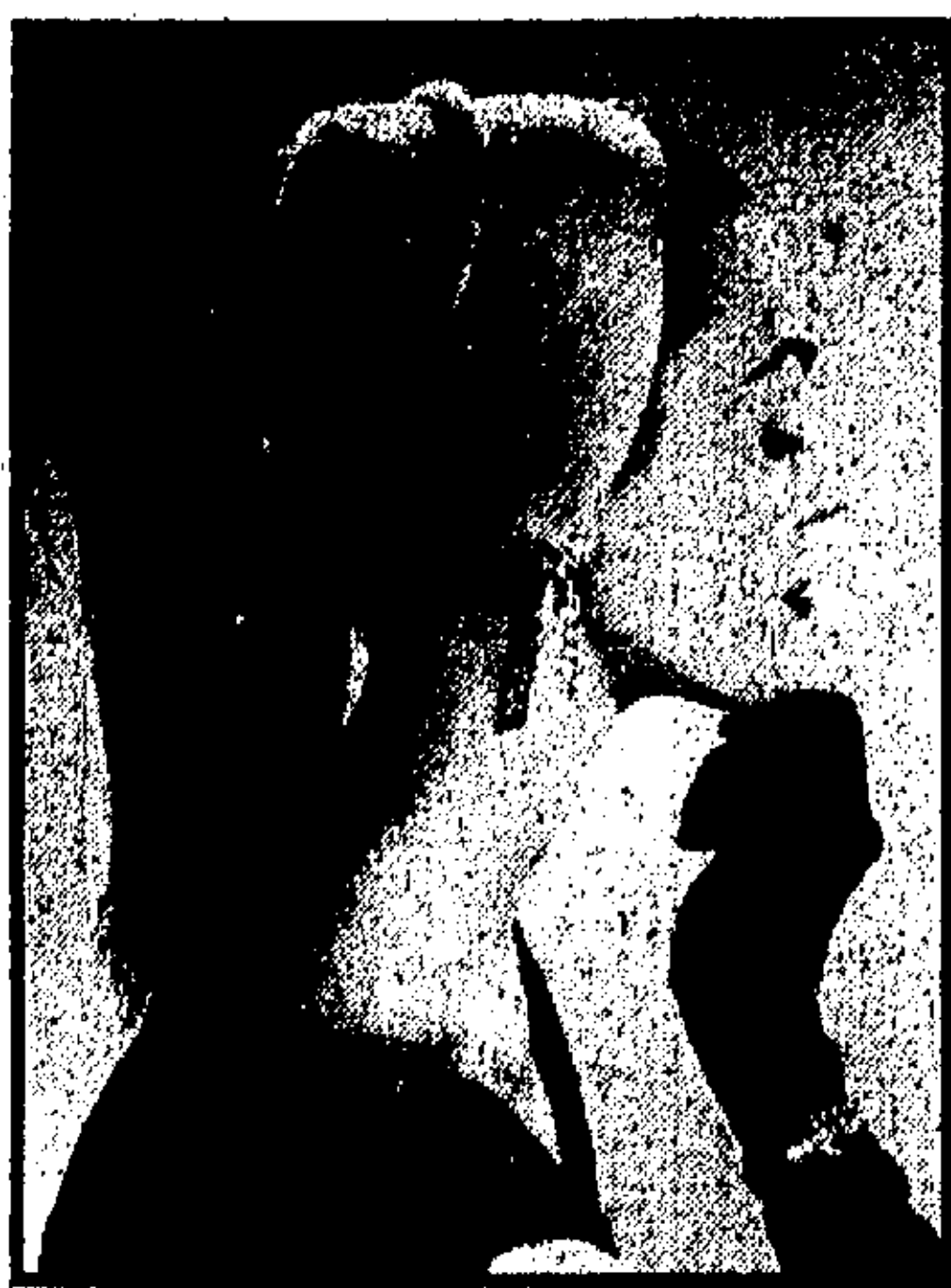


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WOMANSENSE



Paris Head Fantasies



RIGHT: Praline, the celebrated Paris mannequin, wearing a startling collar by Jean Clement. It was one of a number of new evening hair styles created by some of the famous Paris hair-dressers, and this one represents the sun.



LEFT: Inspired by the popular pony-tail hair-do, Paris milliner Svend designed this gold velvet cocktail hat trimmed with a peacock's tail to simulate the genuine article.

The hairdo comes off with the hat. Diamond accessories are by Boucheron.

Know Your Beauty Lessons!

By HELEN FOLLETT

★ PERHAPS you may not believe it, but there are still strong-minded, unrelenting women who believe that cosmetics of all kinds are a menace to the complexion. Some rely entirely on soap and water, others won't even use that. They rinse the face with clear water in the belief that the skin is too delicate to endure anything else.

★ COSMETICS are not at all harmful to the skin if good ones are used. Creams act as preservatives, are often an insurance against wrinkles. Nature has placed a little oil gusher in every pore to exude a lubricant that keeps the cutaneous surface soft and smooth. When these gushers stop working, as often happens, a substitute must be used. Also, the skin is always casting off dead cells, producing new ones, and gentle massage with a cream will keep this process of desquamation in a normal state.

★ POWDERS protect the facial covering from the destructive effects of atmospheric dust. Creams form a barrier against the havoc of wind and sun. So cream your face every night of your life, fluff on powder before going out of doors, in case you are careless about using it when in the house.

★ BE sure you select products that were meant to be used for whatever good-looks griefs are troubling you. It is well to read the directions, and it is also a good idea to scan the advertise-

ing matter that comes with most toiletries. You may pick up some suggestions as to their application.

The cream you use for removing make-up should definitely be a cleansing cream; the one you use to feed your skin at night should be a heavy emollient so the underlying fibres of your skin will be stimulated and made strong. You must know your beauty lessons if you are to win out against the birth-days.

★ TOUCHING the eyelids with a bit of pigment is a thrilling experience to the girl who tries out this pulchritude trick for the first time. She may have no trouble fluffing on powder, playing with rouge, putting the rosy film upon her mouth portals. But she is not so sure about eye shadows. She realizes that they can put some girls in the front row of the beauty chorus, make others take a back seat. To acquire the flattering effects for which these toiletries were compounded requires cosmetic skill.

★ THE woman with flair for dress can get away with them because she has a sophisticated appearance. The retiring little violet among the sisters had better play safe, not use them; they are not in character. There is a simple substitute: she can pass the rouge pad over her eyelids. A faint rose tint will make her eyes look brighter, will give her face a radiant lift.

Pickles And Picnics Go Together

For a variation of the sausage and pickle idea, hollow out the centre of a dill pickle. Broil small cocktail wieners, and stuff the pickle with the grilled wienie. Serve sliced. A good appetizer, too!

Logwood Specials there are without number, we're sure, so here is our contribution, offered with pride! Split 12 frankfurters lengthwise, but do not cut all the way through. Cut sharp cheddar cheese in wedges, smear with mustard and insert in frankfurters; fill remaining opening with sweet pickle relish. Wrap each frank in a slice of bacon, and fasten with toothpicks. Broil 7-10 min. or until bacon is crisp and cheese melted. Serve in toasted frankfurter rolls.

Potato Salad
For further proof that pickles and picnics go together, not forgetting potato salad, too, try this version: Cook 7 medium-sized potatoes in boiling salted water and when done, cool, peel and cube. Add ½ c. diced celery, 2 tsp. finely diced onion, 2 diced hard-boiled eggs, and season to taste. Mix thoroughly ½ c. mayonnaise, ½ c. finely chopped sweet pickles and ¼ c. liquid from sweet pickle jar. Combine potatoes and mayonnaise mixture, mixing gently.

For variations, diced left-over meat may be added, and any small amounts of left-over vegetables such as peas, carrots, string beans, etc., may also be added to this recipe, which is for 6 servings.

Also good picnic or appetizer fare is this tangy egg tidbit. Hard cook eggs. Remove from shell and slice in halves. Remove yolk and mix with mayonnaise and pickle relish. Stuff the whites, and serve in wedge portions.

Tropical Suit



Rayon spectator outfit.

By GRACE THORNCLEIFF

THE early autumn tropical suit, for town, country, smart spectator sports or casual wear, is a major fashion. The mills produce fabrics that offer a sturdy resistance to wrinkling, and permit good tailoring. An imported rayon fabric with a linen look used for this attractive spectator sports suit that would be a good traveller too. The jacket is in natural tone with navy applique bands in the middle-like yoke that extends, to simulate a collar, all around the back. There are slit pockets at the hips, and a straight line skirt of navy. The outfit can be worn with or without a blouse.

Household Hints

Carpet, like other materials, will "gray down" when exposed to the air. This is a natural action of fine dust in the air. When you select a carpet colour, be sure to allow for this, which is of course more pronounced in industrial areas.

Two kinds of lighting are needed for every room, according to scientific research. Specific light is necessary for close-seeing tasks, and general lighting in the room. General lighting avoids eyestrain and discomfort caused by looking at strong contrasts between light and dark areas, while floor and table lamps supply the specific light for "seeing" tasks.

Best threading needles are available for both hand and machine sewing. For those whose strength is failing and who are unable to thread a needle, there is a device that will do the job for you. It is called a "Needle Threader" and is available at most hardware stores.

JACOBY ON BRIDGE

Experts Can Make Some Mistakes

NORTH			
♠ 10 7 4 3	♥ A 9	♦ A K Q 5 4	♣ A 9 8 7
WEST			
♠ 10 7 4 3	♥ K 5 2	♦ 10 8 6 3	♣ K 4
EAST			
♠ 10 7 4 3	♥ J 8 7 6	♦ J 8 2	♣ Q 6 5 3 2
SOUTH (D)			
♠ A K Q J 9 8	♥ Q 10 6 3	♦ 7	♣ J 10
Neither side vul.			
South	West	North	East
1 ♠	Pass	2 ♠	Pass
4 ♠	Pass	7 ♠	Pass
Opening lead—♠ 3			

By OSWALD JACOBY

IN the wee hours of the morning, when all the tournament players are asleep and dreaming of grand slams, the cleaning staff gets busy on the floor of the tournament room. I wonder whether they find all the tricks that were dropped there during the day.

It's a cinch that lots of tricks get dropped even by the experts. For example, there was the famous grand slam played in the national tournament of 1948 by Mrs. Margaret Wagar of Atlanta.

Mrs. Wagar's jump to four spades on the South hand usually shows a far stronger hand. Her partner, John R. Crawford, of Philadelphia, thought that she had the usual strong hand and decided that there would be tricks to burn at a grand slam contract. There weren't.

West opened a low trump, and Mrs. Wagar won in her own hand. With seven diamonds out, there was no way for the suit to provide more than three discards. That would be enough to take care of one club and two hearts—but declarer would still have a losing heart.

All this went through Mrs. Wagar's mind in about one second flat. Then she led the queen of hearts from her hand.

It wasn't a true finesse, of course. If West had covered with the king of hearts, South would have been right back where she started. But West had to decide on a course of action in a split second. He played low, hoping that declarer would not stake the grand slam on a finesse at the second trick.

West's play dropped a very heavy trap on the floor, since the grand slam depended on it. The queen of hearts held the trick, and now there were several different ways to make 13 tricks.

Q—The bidding has been:
South West North East
1 Spade Pass 3 N.T. Pass
You, South, hold: Spades A-Q-J-7-3-2, Hearts A-10-5, Diamond 4, Clubs 8-6-3. What do you do?

A—Bid four spades. This is not a slam try, but merely an indication that you prefer game at spades to game at no-trump. There is greater safety in your strong six-card major suit, especially in view of your singleton.

TODAY'S QUESTION
The bidding has been the same as in the question just answered. You, South, hold: Spades A-Q-J-10-5, Hearts A-10-5, Diamond 4, Clubs K-6-3. What do you do?

Answer Tomorrow

Check Your Knowledge

1. To what country is the chow dog native?
2. What is the literal meaning of "geyser"?
3. Name the national dance of Scotland?
4. What are the antipodes?
5. In what city is the underground railway called the Metro?
6. What is the Dail Eireann?

(Answers on Page 10)

POCKET CARTOON



"Now, doesn't this beat the Riviera?"

BY THE WAY by Beachcomber

NARKOVER is settling down again to the normal curriculum, after the recent disturbances.

Yesterday there were the usual card-playing groups on the chapel steps and masters who had posed as parents, gas-inspectors, policemen, or American visitors were looking away heads and other accessories in their cupboards. Some of the 34 boys absent without leave were straggling back from rice-courses or sundays. Dr. Smart-Arse asked what steps he was taking to prevent a recurrence of the disgraceful events I have reported. "There'll be no recurrence," said ever tries the same trick twice here. The next outbreak will be something entirely different. These things do more good than harm. They show the boys what to expect when they get out into the world, and teach them self-reliance."

Tru-la-la

A RECENT ruling that there must be no loud music in Bond-street will probably fill the street with soft music. Lullabies will pour from a thousand saxophones, cor-

nets, flutes, and piccolos. The reason why the Bond-street shopkeepers dislike music is because they are afraid that their cultured customers may have their attention diverted from the wares, and pay more heed to the dulcet strains than to the sales talk. Another reason is that itinerant musicians dress so badly.

Trigorin in chain-mail

DEFENDING productions of Shakespeare in modern dress, a profound thinker has said that drama doesn't matter in a play. That is why I have always urged that *Hamlet* should be played in Elizabethan costume, and Mr. Noel Coward's comedies in medieval costume. If *Macbeth* can wear a bowler, then the Master Builder can wear a puff and a sword and a plumed hat.

In passing

WITH its usual gay touch the Food Ministry has described as "fancy crab" the stuff that has to be subjected to poison tests. Meanwhile a butcher, discussing some of the fancy meat recently imported, admitted that "it had no mould on it."

YOUR BIRTHDAY By STELLA

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19

BORN today, you have a forceful, magnetic personality yet one, at times, strangely lacking in aggressiveness. You have a good business sense, although a career of business, commerce or finance is not likely to come to you. There is a little too much of the "country squire" in your nature. You enjoy the beauties of the countryside; desire your leisure and want the beautiful things of life.

Since you have a genuine liking for people, a talent for being able to give good advice, and the gift for expressing your ideas in a clear, pleasant voice, it is likely that politics, newspaper work or private investigation would be three fields in which you might find success.

You have a deep love of home and a strong feeling for family ties. You probably will be happiest if you live in a home where you have responsibilities of a family, if a man, and the feeling of having a home of your own. If a woman, will inspire you to your best accomplishments. Beautiful and harmonious surroundings are important to you. You will probably make an indulgent parent, albeit a fairly stern disciplinarian. Take good care of your health, for you are inclined to overwork.

To find what the stars have to store for tomorrow, select your birthday star and read the corresponding paragraph. Let your birthday star be your daily guide.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20

LIBRA (Sept. 24-Oct. 23)—A good day to take care of a business matter might increase your income considerably.

SCORPIO (Oct. 24-Nov. 22)—An adventurous day! Use your natural energy and initiative to get what you want out of life.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 23-Dec. 22)—By helping others you can bring added happiness into your own life as well. Just try it!

CAPRICORN (Dec. 23-Jan. 20)—Show your neighbourly interest by co-operating in some social or important to your community.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21-Feb. 19)—You may meet your true love today.

today. Be sure to recognize it. Make or receive a proposal. (Feb. 20-Mar. 20)—If you know exactly what you want, this is a good day to achieve it. Be firm and aggressive.

ARIES (Mar. 21-Apr. 20)—A good time to let "yes" to any request you may make. Ask the boss for that raise!

Taurus (Apr. 21-May 21)—Forget work today. This is the time for recreation and celebration. You need some relaxation.

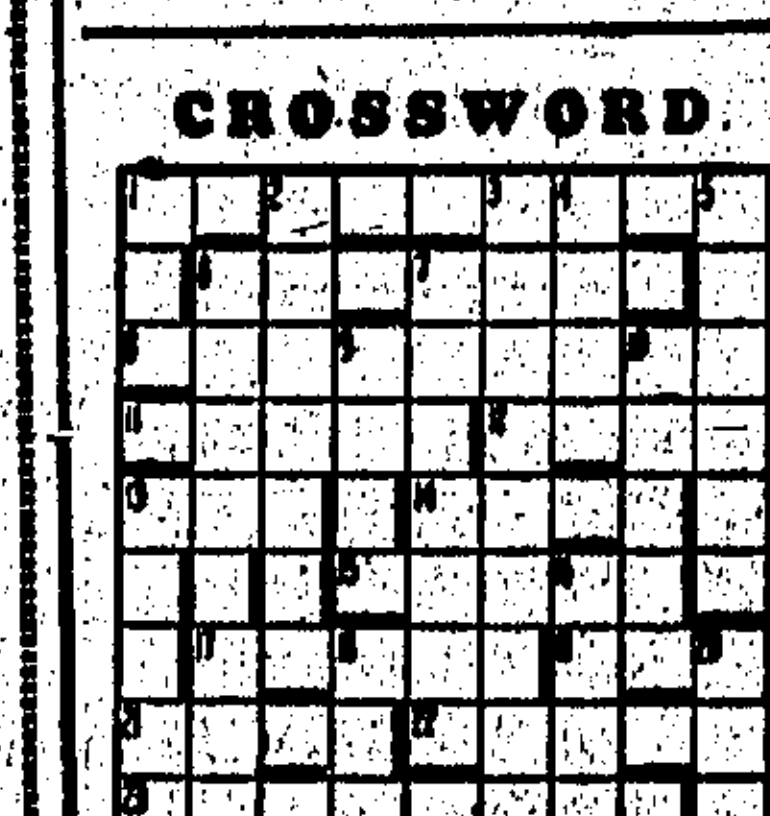
GEMINI (May 22-June 21)—An exciting, even though unexpected, invitation comes your way, accept it and enjoy yourself.

CANCER (June 22-July 22)—A good day to make home repairs. Remember the advice of the stars in time! It can save dollars for you.

LEO (July 23-Aug. 23)—This is a day when you can appreciate past favours received. Do someone a real kindness.

VIRGO (Aug. 24-Sept. 23)—A member of the opposite sex can bring joy and happiness. Perhaps it is the one you have been seeking.

CROSSWORD

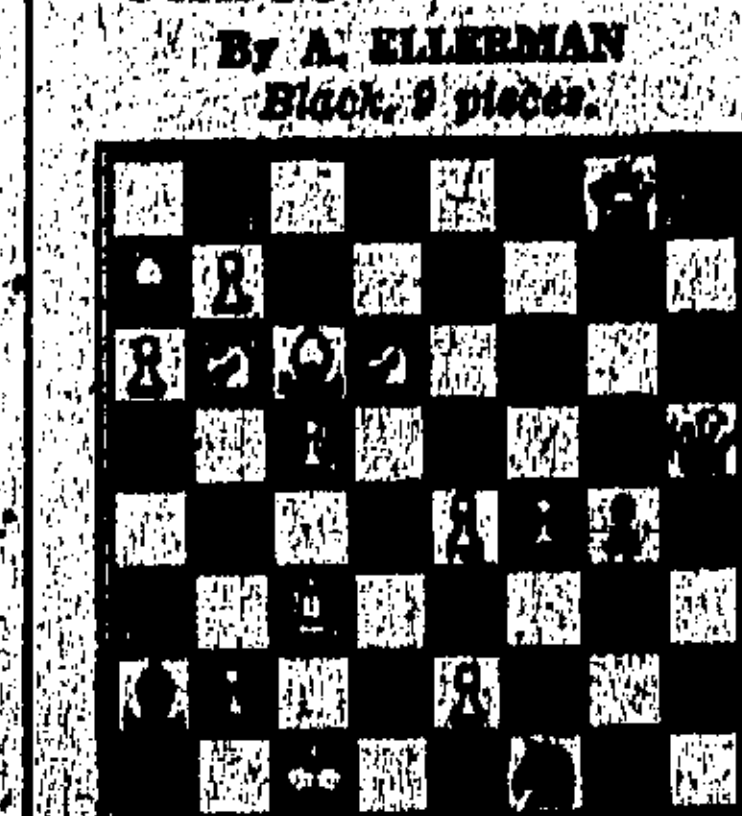


(Solution on Page 10)

CHESS PROBLEM

By A. ELLERMAN

Black, 3 pieces



White to play. What is the solution?

1. The state of the game is a draw, for me at least. (8)
2. If in this they are plentiful. (9)
3. By which many a schoolboy has declared his preference. (5)
4. A lift by Kate? (6)
5. Rime follows to settle. (9)
6. A word that will give you a headache. (7)
7. In this may come drama. (8)
8. Often stated provides a risk. (5)
9. A word that will give you a headache. (7)
10. A word that will give you a headache. (7)
11. A word that will give you a headache. (7)
12. A word that will give you a headache. (7)
13. A word that will give you a headache. (7)
14. A word that will give you a headache. (7)
15. A word that will give you a headache. (7)

BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE

A Visit To The New Doctor

—No One Was Sick—It Was Just A Friendly Call—

By MAX TRELL

"A NEW doctor has just moved into the neighbourhood," Chirpie Sparrow was telling Knarf and Hanid, the shadows with the turned-about names. "He has offices in the hollow apple tree stump. You ought to go around and meet him."

"Doctors don't live in tree stumps," Knarf said.

"Why not? I don't see anything wrong with a tree stump," said Chirpie, sounding surprised. "It's a very pleasant sort of tree stump. You can still smell the apples that used to grow there before it was a stump. It's sunny, not a bit damp, and there's a nice view from the top. Besides," added Chirpie, "it's in a spot where everyone can find it. And that's just the right kind of a place for a doctor's office."

Haden't Thought

Knarf now agreed that he hadn't thought of all those things.

"What's the new doctor's name?" Hanid asked.

"Dr. Wood Chuck," Chirpie said.

After a little more urging, Knarf and Hanid said they would go to pay Dr. Wood Chuck a visit. "Only I hope he doesn't think we're visiting him because we're sick or anything," Knarf said.

"Tut-tut," said Chirpie, "there's not a thing to worry about."

So they followed Chirpie, who flew very low and stopped every few feet to let them catch up with him. "Only I hope he doesn't think we're visiting him because we're sick or anything," Knarf said.

DR. WOOD CHUCK
After having all the things that he had to say to Knarf and Hanid, Chirpie said, "Now, let's go to see Dr. Wood Chuck."

looked around for the door. "It's right here," said Chirpie, pointing to a little opening near the bottom of the stump. "But you don't have to walk right in. Dr. Chuck will walk right out. Doctor! Oh, doctor!" Chirpie called.

The next moment a furry head was stuck out through the opening in the stump. "That's Dr. Wood Chuck," said Chirpie to Knarf and Hanid.

Anybody's Sick?

"Ah, how-do-you-do, my dears," said Dr. Wood Chuck, coming completely out of the stump. "Anybody sick?" He looked at Knarf, and then at Hanid. But both of them shook their heads.

They noticed that the doctor had a long thermometer tied in a string around his neck. He also carried a satchel filled with pills and powders. And the pockets of his coat bulged with adhesive tape and gauze. He also carried a big bottle of iodine.

"What, nobody sick at all—not just a teeny, teeny bit sick? Come," he said, smiling at

Knarf. "Let me take your temperature. It won't hurt."

"It's just a friendly visit," Chirpie explained. "I told Knarf and Hanid that you had just moved into your office here and they came to say hello."

At this Dr. Wood Chuck put away all his medicines and things and sat down on the stump. "To tell you the truth," he said to Knarf and Hanid, "I'm really glad you aren't sick. Even though I'm a doctor, I don't like people to be sick. It's much better when everybody feels good." He sighed. "But there are plenty of folks to take care of just the same."

Some Sort of Trouble

"Of course," he went on, "lots of the folks who live around here are always getting into some sort of trouble or other. Butterflies are always bruising their wings. Caterpillars are always falling off trees. And hardly a day goes by without an earthworm coming to me and complaining of a sprain in his back on account of a robin trying to yank him out of his hole in the ground."

"And then there are the potato bugs who are always getting indigestion from eating raw potatoes, and bees with tummy aches from eating too much honey. And now and then a squirrel



"Doctor! Oh, doctor!" Chirpie called outside the office.

comes with a tooth-ache from cracking nuts. Just this morning I had to hurry out to the other side of the hill to take care of a small who had rolled halfway down and landed on his head. I used up nearly a whole drop of iodine. But," he said, climbing down from the stump and getting ready to go inside again, "I wish they'd all take better care of themselves. It would give me more time to have some fun myself."

And, smiling again, he went inside.

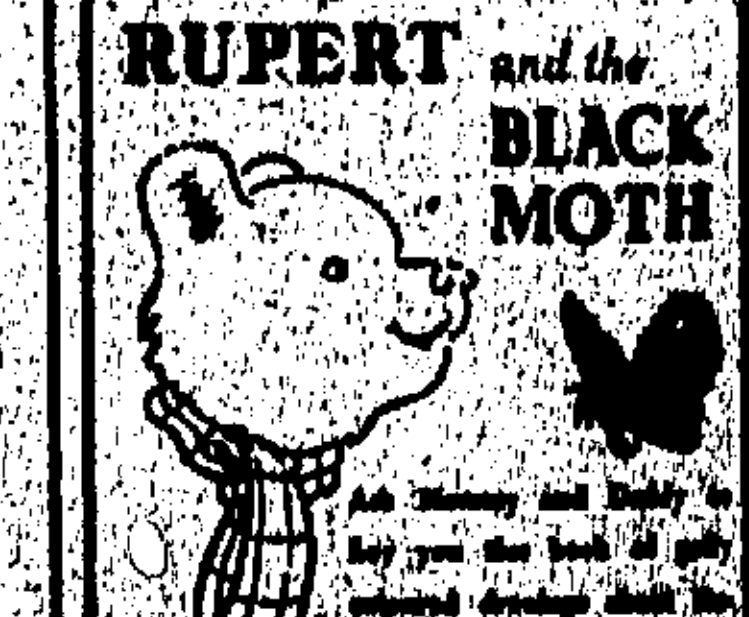
"I like Dr. Wood Chuck," Knarf said. Hanid and Chirpie Sparrow both said they did, too.

Rupert and the Ice-flower—3



After having all the things that he had to say to Knarf and Hanid, Chirpie said, "Now, let's go to see Dr. Wood Chuck."

RUPERT and the BLACK MOTH



Two kinds of lighting are needed for every room, according to scientific research. Specific light is necessary for close-seeing tasks, and general lighting in the room. General lighting avoids eyestrain and discomfort caused by looking at strong contrasts between light and dark areas, while floor and table lamps supply the specific light for "seeing" tasks.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO

"SHENGKING"	Keelung	5 p.m. 20th Oct.
"HANYANG"	Tientsin	10 a.m. 21st Oct.
"FENGTEI"	Yokohama & Moji	10 a.m. 22nd Oct.
"FUKIEN"	Djakarta & Sourabaya	3 p.m. 24th Oct.
"SINKIANG"	Keelung, Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	Noon 25th Oct.
"SZECHUEN"	Bangkok	5 p.m. 25th Oct.
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	10 a.m. 27th Oct.
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	5 p.m. 27th Oct.
"SIANSI"	Singapore, Penang & Belawan	5 p.m. 29th Oct.
"ANSILUN"	Singapore & Penang	5 p.m. 2nd Nov.
"SOOCHOW"	Bangkok	5 p.m. 9th Nov.

ARRIVALS FROM

"FENGTEI"	Singapore	20th Oct.
"SINKIANG"	Bangkok	21st Oct.
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	22nd Oct.
"SZECHUEN"	Kobe	22nd Oct.
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	7 a.m. 25th Oct.
"SIANSI"	Bangkok	25th Oct.
"ANSILUN"	Moji	31st Oct.
"FENGTEI"	Osaka	5/6th Nov.

A.O. LINE LTD./C.N. CO., LTD. JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS TO

"TAIYUAN"	Japan	7/8th Nov.
"YOKOHAMA"	Sydney	9th Nov.
"CHANGTIE"	Japan	11th Nov.
"CHANGSHIA"	Japan	18th Nov.
"TAIYUAN"	Sydney & Melbourne	3rd Dec.

ARRIVALS FROM

"YOKOHAMA"	Australia & Manila	28th Oct.
"CHANGTIE"	Kobe	6/7th Nov.
"CHANGSHIA"	Australia & Manila	8th Nov.
"TAIYUAN"	Australia & Manila	14th Nov.
"TAIYUAN"	Japan	30th Nov.

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said

"ANTIOCHUS"	London & Holland	23rd Oct.
"ANTIOCHUS"	Casablanca & Liverpool	25th Oct.
"FELEUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	6th Nov.
"ANCHISES"	Liverpool & Glasgow	7th Nov.
"ASTYANAX"	London & Holland	22nd Nov.

Scheduled sailings from Europe

Sails	Sails	Arrives
Liverpool	Rotterdam	Hong Kong
"CLYTONELUS"	21st Oct.	29th Oct.
"ANCHISES"	do	5th Nov.
"ASTYANAX"	do	15th Nov.
"PATROCLUS"	do	17th Oct.
"S. ANCIANUS"	21st Oct.	29th Nov.
"S. ANCIANUS"	28th Oct.	5th Dec.
"S. ANCIANUS"	4th Nov.	11th Dec.
"S. ANCIANUS"	13th Nov.	17th Nov.
"S. ANCIANUS"	18th Nov.	23rd Dec.

G. Loading Glasgow before Liverpool.

S. Loading Swansea before Liverpool.

Carriers' option to proceed via other ports to load & discharge cargo.

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ARRIVING via MANILA FROM

U.S. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC COAST PORTS

"DONA NATI"	28th Oct.
"MANGALORE"	7th Nov.

SAILING FOR NEW YORK, BALTIMORE and PHILADELPHIA, via SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, PANAMA and KINGSTON.

"MENESTHEUS" Buoy A6 20th Oct.

Cathay Pacific Airways Ltd.

Route	Departs Hongkong	Arrives H.K.
HK/Bangkok/Singapore	10 a.m. Tues. Fri.	8.30 a.m. Wed. Sat.
HK/Bangkok/Singapore	10 a.m. Tues. Fri.	6.00 p.m. Tues. Fri.
HK/Bangkok/Singapore	10 a.m. Wed. Fri.	6.15 p.m. Thurs.
HK/Bangkok/Singapore	10 a.m. Wed. Fri.	4.45 p.m. Thurs.
HK/Bangkok/Singapore	10 a.m. Fri.	4.30 p.m. Fri.

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BEN LINE

ARRIVALS

SHIPS	FROM	DUE
"BENAVON"	Japan	25th Oct.
"BENALBANACH"	U.K. via Singapore	25th Oct.
"BENCROUCHAN"	U.K. via B.N.B.	on or abt.
"BENDORAN"	U.K. via Singapore	19th Nov.
"BENLEDI"	Japan	21st Nov.
"BENCLEUCH"	U.K. via Singapore	24th Nov.
"BENVOLICHI"	do	19th Dec.
"BENLOMOND"	U.K. via B.N.B.	23rd Dec.

SAILINGS

SHIPS	TO	DEPARTS
"BENAVON"	Liverpool, Dublin, Hamburg & Antwerp	25th Oct.
"BENALBANACH"	London & Antwerp	31st Oct.
"BENCROUCHAN"	Liverpool, Glasgow & Hamburg	12th Nov.
"BENDORAN"	Havre, Liverpool, Glasgow, Avonmouth & Hull	15th Nov.
"BENLEDI"	Liverpool, Dublin, Hamburg & Antwerp	19th Nov.
"BENCLEUCH"	Kobe & Yokohama	23rd Nov.
"BENVOLICHI"	Havre, London & Rotterdam	24th Nov.
"BENLOMOND"	Kobe & Yokohama	23rd Dec.
"BENCLEUCH"	Liverpool, Dublin, Hamburg & Antwerp	26th Dec.
"BENLOMOND"	Liverpool, Glasgow & Avonmouth	29th Dec.

Via Singapore, Port Swettenham, Port Said & Port Said.

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* Calls Cebu, Taiwan & Sandakan.

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WEIGHTS AND MEASUREMENTS

of cargo exported from Hong-

kong and South China, compiled by

the S. C. M. Post.

1932 Annual Return Forms are on

sale at "S. C. M. Post."

"AUSTRON" RED MARKING PEN-

CILS \$50 per gross, \$5 per dozen

50 cents each. Obtainable at "S. C.

M. Post."

GALA FILM PREMIERE

By courtesy of International

Entertainment Enterprises Ltd.

The British Legion are showing

the Boulding Brothers production

"Seven Days at Noon" at 8.30

p.m. on Thursday, November 1,

under the distinguished patronage

of His Excellency the Governor.

This film has been exceedingly

favourably commented upon in

Great Britain and the story deals

with a Professor Willingdon who

is engaged on a highly secret

Government research into the

U.R. 12 super-bomb.

The part of Willingdon is taken

by Barry Jones whose first real

Broadway success was in Robert

E. Sherwood's first play "The

Road to Rome".

The Professor, being a man

of Christian principles, writes to

the British Prime Minister asking

him to inform the world that the

Government will stop production

of the weapon, giving the Prime

Minister seven days in which to

make the statement, failing which

he threatens to destroy London

with the U.R. 12.

His letter is treated as a hoax

until his disappearance, which

naturally causes great anxiety

throughout London. The Govern-

ment plans and effects the com-

plete evacuation of London while

Scotland Yard searches for Pro-

fessor Willingdon who has forced

an ex-variety artiste, Goldie,

played by Olive Sloane, to hide

him.

In his bag he carries the U.R.

12 which he is planning to ex-

plode as the hands of Big Ben

point to the stroke of twelve on

the seventh day.

Much of the film is made in

the streets and lanes of London

with crowds unaware of the fact

and streets were closed on cer-

tain occasions.

Tickets may be obtained from

the Ladies, who are giving up

so much of their time between

12 noon and 2.30 p.m. in the

Lobby of the Hongkong Hotel.

It is hoped that those unable

to attend on who are willing to

do so, will deposit \$5 for a

ticket for a Service man to see

the film—or more if they wish—as

it is the intention of the British

Legion to entertain as many

Service men as possible with

those who are supporting the

British Legion financially.—Con-

tributed.

The fifty-fourth (A) in the

series of lessons in Cantonese to

be broadcast over Radio Hong-

kong by Mr. S. K. Lee will be

given this evening at 8.30.

For the guidance of listeners

we publish below a summary of

the lesson. Summaries for

subsequent lessons will be pub-

lished in the China Mail every

Tuesday, and Friday for the

duration of this radio feature.

Lesson 54 A.

A. Misunderstanding (refer to

page 222 "Cantonese Simplified").

Yasabai.

500. hay (5). To play. A play.

501. ah (3). A fan.

502. hay (5). A bundle. Classifier

for fans, umbrellas, locks.

503. hay (5). A seat; position; A

point; form of address for per-

sons.

504. hay (5). A river.

505. hay (5). A river.

506. hay (5). To go to the

theatre.

507. hay (5). To go to the

theatre.

508. hay (5). To go to the

theatre.

509. hay (5). To go to the

theatre.

510. hay (5). To go to the

theatre.

511. hay (5). To go to the

theatre.

512. hay (5). To go to the

theatre.

513. hay (5). To go to the

theatre.

514. hay (5). To go to the

theatre.

515. hay (5). To go to the

theatre.

516. hay (5). To go to the

theatre.

517. hay (5). To go to the

theatre.

518. hay (5). To go to the

theatre.

519. hay (5). To go to the

theatre.

520. hay (5). To go to the

theatre.

521. hay (5). To go to the

theatre.

522. hay (5). To go to the

theatre.

